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SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press.

The Rays of the Sun
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SUPPLIED BY
N. LAZARUS,
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12, Queen's Road C.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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INTIMATIONS

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes	Stop
7.30 "	7.40 "	" 10 "	"
8.00 "	8.10 "	" 10 "	"
8.30 "	8.40 "	" 10 "	"
8.54 "	9.04 "	" 10 "	"
9.04 "	9.14 "	" 10 "	"
9.20 "	9.30 "	" 10 "	"
9.30 a.m. to 11.00	every 10 minutes	Stop	
11.20 "	11.30 p.m.	" 15 "	"
11.40 "	11.50 "	" 15 "	"
12.47 "	12.57 "	" 10 "	"
1.04 "	1.14 "	" 10 "	"
1.13 "	1.23 "	" 10 "	"
1.30 p.m. to 4.00	every 10 minutes	Stop	
4.00 "	4.10 "	" 15 "	"
4.30 "	4.40 "	" 10 "	"
4.50 "	5.00 "	" 10 "	"
5.10 "	5.20 "	" 10 "	"
5.30 "	5.40 "	" 10 "	"
5.47 "	5.57 "	" 10 "	"
6.04 "	6.14 "	" 10 "	"
6.23 "	6.33 "	" 10 "	"
6.33 "	6.43 "	" 10 "	"
6.43 "	6.53 "	" 10 "	"
6.53 "	7.03 "	" 10 "	"
7.03 "	7.13 "	" 10 "	"
7.13 "	7.23 "	" 10 "	"
7.23 "	7.33 "	" 10 "	"
7.33 "	7.43 "	" 10 "	"
7.43 "	7.53 "	" 10 "	"
7.53 "	8.03 "	" 10 "	"
8.03 "	8.10 "	" 10 "	"

SUNDAYS

7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes	} Stop- ping
7.30 a.m. to 8.30	every 15 minutes		
8.30 "	11.00 "	" 10 "	
8.50 "	11.00 "	" 15 "	
9.15 "	12.00 noon	" 15 "	
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	" 10 "	
1.00 p.m.	2.30 "	" 15 "	
2.30 "	4.30 "	" 10 "	
4.30 "	5.21 "	" 15 "	
5.30 "	6.30 "	" 10 "	
	8.40 "	Non Stop	
	6.47 "	Stopping	
	6.57 "	Non Stop	
	7.04 "	Stopping	
	7.13 "	Non Stop	
	7.20 "	Stopping	
	7.29 "	Non Stop	
	7.37 "	Stopping	
	7.47 "	Non Stop	
	7.54 "	Stopping	
	8.03 "	Non Stop	
	8.10 "	Stopping	

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TWO STAR
V. S. O.

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THE BECKETT-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

CARPENTIER WINS IN TWENTY
SECONDS.

The defeat of Joe Beckett in the
course of a few seconds, at Olympia on
October 1st, added another painfully
crowded paragraph—it would be ludicrous
to call it a page—to the records of
British heavy-weight boxing during the
last twenty years. Georges Carpentier,
once more, was the dealer of the blow,
and he deserves our humble congratulations
for being able to do the obvious
thing with such dispatch; but the true
explanation, of course, lies in the even
more ridiculous ease with which his
victim continued to enter the ring de-
scribed and acclaimed as champion.
Many members of an enormous crowd,
though themselves very hardly done by,
but, after all, they had cheered to defeat
worse champions than Beckett, and their
own lack of the critical faculty has had
a good deal to do with the present low
standards of British boxing. (Says the
Boxing Correspondent of *The Times*.)

Personally, I cannot bring myself to
write anything very unkind of Joe
Beckett, the man. He has never been a
champion boxer and never looked like
being one; he has merely been a good
honest bruiser of a hopelessly out-of-date
pattern, slow-footed and slower-witted,
quite capable of beating the dozens, worse
than himself, and consequently compelled
to meet with disaster whenever a real
boxer of the modern pattern confronted
him. The time taken by Carpentier in
the beating of him does not really matter,
except, of course, to the people who were
prepared to risk twenty guineas for a
twenty-second's thrill. If the curtain has
to be rung down upon Beckett's career
as a champion pugilist, let it also be
rung down upon a most miserably third-
rate appreciation of what boxing and
fighting combined really mean.

Certainly, on this occasion, Beckett had
no reason to complain of his reception
when, at length, after some rather dull
preliminary contests, he suddenly ap-
peared in the ring. The cheers were
much the loudest and heartiest of his
checked career. Nor was Carpentier
without honour when he ducked quietly
through the ropes less than a minute
later. Beckett's stolid expression ex-
panded into a broad smile. Carpentier,
as usual, looking almost pale and
aesthetic by comparison, smiled as sweetly
as ever. There followed those testing
and rather annoying moments of pre-
paration in the corner; the referee got
in a few words in advance, and then the
great fight began!

HOW CARPENTIER WON.

Carpentier kept his distance for a
moment—alas! one has to think in mo-
ments and parse them most carefully—
and then led with the left. The two
boxers changed positions and, then—
suppose one must say suddenly—Carpentier
fainted very quickly with his left
and swung a right to the side of
Beckett's head. Beckett's face revealed
his amazement, and I confess that my
own brain tottered with his for a moment.
Clearly the worst was happening
in very nearly the shortest possible time.
Beckett's absence of guard was only
equalled by his utter want of the ability
to think quickly. Not so Carpentier,
whose mastery of the semi-tragic
situation is complete enough. He was
on his man in a flash, and a left and
right had a morally beaten man, physically
beaten as well. Beckett took a short
count and rose unsteadily close to the
ropes and near to his own corner.
Carpentier dashed in, and the absence
of resistance made him fall over his
trotting opponent. The referee, Mr.
Palmer, dragged him up and motioned
him back. Beckett again gripped the
ropes and assumed a more or less up-
right position—it certainly was not a
fighting one or even a "cover-up." This
time Carpentier made no mistake, and a
series of heavy blows, landed with light-
ning rapidity, sent Beckett down once
more, and much too dazed to continue
the fight.

The crowd had roared its appreciation
of the impending horror, long ten
seconds before this. It now—or some
of it—boiled and shook its hats. Less
faddy persons wandered aimlessly about
the huge building, inquiring whether it
was a left or a right that did it.
Philosophers went home quickly, and pre-
tended to the crowds outside that they
had not been in Olympia at all.

LOMBARD HALL.

PAWNBROKERS FOLLOW CITY
GUILDS' EXAMPLE.

The pawnbroking trade is to have a
hall in London, the design of which is
in keeping with some of the famous City
halls of the 17th and 18th centuries. It
will be known as Lombard Hall and will
be erected in Little Britain, E.C. Plans
have been prepared by Mr. J. J. S.
Naylor, architect.

There will be a noble reception-room
on the ground floor and a council cham-
ber and offices on the first floor, where
several societies devoted to trade interests
will have their headquarters.

The trade has an ancient record. In
the 13th century the Lombard merchants
were the great money-lenders and played
the chief part in the exchange of the
period.

They kept up their connection with the
wealthy Italian Republics. The pre-
sences of the Medici family at Florence
in financial and commercial matters
caused the London merchants to adopt
part of the arms of this house as a sign
or device, from which comes the familiar
sign of the three golden balls over pawn-
broking establishments.

Lord Byron of Vimy, in a speech at
Quebec, said that as regards Canada he
was "an optimist of optimists."

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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

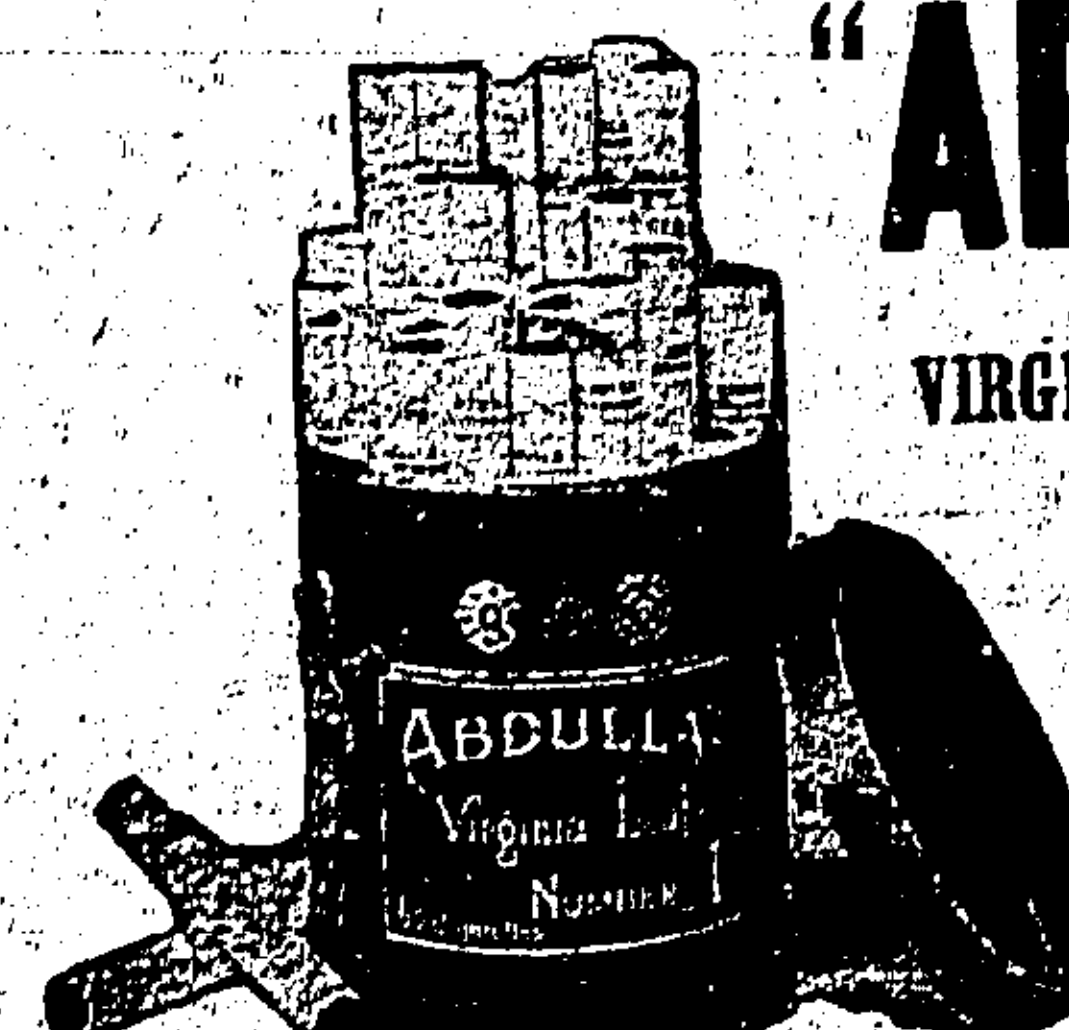
Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSUN

Fusan —
Fusan Station Hotel
Keijo (Seoul) —
Chosen Hotel
Shanghai —
Shanghai Station Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Changchun —
Yamato Hotel
Dairen —
Yamato Hotel
Hoshigaura —
Yamato Hotel
Hsien (Mukden) —
Yamato Hotel
Ryojo (Port Arthur) —
Yamato Hotel



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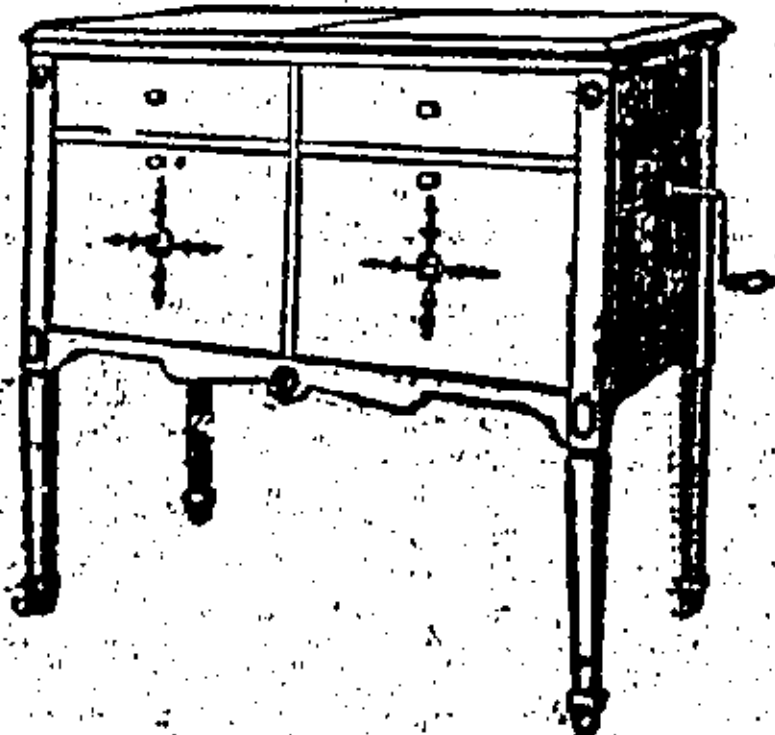
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WORLD THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, 7th, to SATURDAY, 10th November,
at 5.15 and 9.15 P.M.

THRILLS—A—MINUTE
LAUGHS—A—SECOND.

HAROLD LLOYD

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THE FIRST SEVEN REEL COMEDY.

Admission:—
\$2.00 and \$1.50

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform \$1.00 to Stalls Only.

CAPITAL LEVY.

"FORFEIT TO SAVE NATION."

Speaking on October 2nd at a meeting of the Eastbourne Trades and Labour Council, Mr. J. R. Clynes said there was no internal question more important or urgent than that of unemployment. Labour was not in favour of giving something for nothing to either rich or poor. By organisation and by putting into practice new principles of State organisation, they could change the wasteful dole money given for nothing into wage-earning money, given in exchange for the wealth that labour would make. It was no part of Labour's policy to establish revolutionary Socialism or to confiscate private property. "Labour must be on the advance, approaching the threshold of government, and whether you like us or not, you had better understand us, for you will have to put up with us," said Mr. Clynes. It was no more wrong, he contended, that the British people wanted to control railways than that the Eastbourne people wanted to run and own their own municipal orchestra. In principle there was no difference, although there was a great difference in degree. Labour could go on and on, and say that property should be gradually acquired and used solely for the public well-being. Although they were proud of their land, the truth was they had no land to be proud of. It was possessed by a small number, and yet whenever the nation was in danger the poorest must offer up for its safety the most that the rich could do—its life. If they took all the money annually paid not only to old-age pensioners, but to ex-soldiers' widows, and others who had a claim in relation to the war, that amounted to less than the Government took out of the pockets of the working classes for the beer tax alone.

On the question of the capital levy, Mr. Clynes said the position was simply that, as a result of the war, the debt was as big that we had to find £1,000,000 a day merely to pay the interest. There was a means for dealing in an extraordinary way with an extraordinary difficulty, and Labour suggested that all who owned property amounting to a total value of more than £5,000 should pay something as a levy, but those whose property was less should pay no levy at all. If it was right in the war to confiscate life, it could not be wrong now to make men financially forfeit some part of their store financially to save the life of the nation, for that was the state we had reached.

CONCRETE HOUSES.

QUICK BUILDING METHOD.

Recently a deputation from Edinburgh Town Council visited Newcastle and Leeds in order to inquire into the progress made at these cities in the erection of concrete houses.

In an interesting report, showing how houses of this kind can be erected with a minimum of skilled labour, submitted at a meeting of the Town Council on September 29th, the Housing Committee state that this particular form of building is made up of a series of concrete slabs super-imposed in successive layers, without any liquid cement or mortar-bed, the slabs being laid on edge and in "dry" contact.

The mixing of the concrete is done by a modern machine. The whole of this work is done by unskilled labour, and one unskilled man can turn out about 100 slabs a day. Each house of the English type requires about 100 slabs, so that to manufacture the slabs it takes (theoretically) ten days' service of one man to produce the number required for one house.

The assembling of the slabs *en bloc* is done very expeditiously. When the walling is in position, the other trades follow on just as they do when brick is employed as the building material. The outer wall surface is finished with a harled face, applied, as in the case of Newcastle, either by ordinary plasterers' labour, or, as in the case of Leeds, mechanically by what is known as the "cement gun."

At Newcastle, 311 houses have been put up by the system, while at Leeds, some 1600 have been erected over a period of about two years, and are occupied to-day.

The Town Council approved of the report.

HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts in their weekly share report, say:—
The week under review has again been a quiet one, and the number of transactions recorded has been on a small scale, with only slight variations in prices. The Shanghai market has been closed for the greater part of the week on account of the rains, and quotations are all practically nominal.

Banks.—A fair number of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have again been done at \$1.100 to \$1.105 and more could be placed at the former rate. The London price is \$1.190 (middle).

Marine and Fire Insurances.—Deals have been made in Unions up to \$224. Hongkong Fires have stiffened and are saleable at \$605. Cantons are asked for at \$650. North Chinas at \$140 and Ching Fong at \$133.

Shipping.—\$647. Ferries have been in good demand and the price has moved upwards to \$50. Hongkong Tugs have been broked at \$1.15. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are wanted at \$45.

Refineries.—China Sugars advanced to \$25 early in the week, but close easier with buyers offering \$23. Malabars are offered at \$62.
Oils and Mining.—Rauhs have been done at \$61 and continue in request. There are buyers of Kailans at 64, Langkats at \$1.33 and Trombats at 30. Benquets have receded to P.S. "Shells" are quoted 80/- and Ural Caspians at 11/- buyers.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electricity are a shade firmer and have been bought at \$321. Hongkong Trams have advanced to \$341. China Light, after having declined to \$13.70 have recovered to \$14 and \$13.45 respectively.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are steady at \$131. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have lapsed to a nominal quotation of \$155. Shanghai Docks have been negotiated at \$14.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have buyers at \$88. Humphreys Estates have been sold at \$21. Hongkong Hotels have been dealt in at \$27 while the new shares at \$28.35 have lapsed to a nominal quotation. Kowloon Lands have hardened and could be placed at \$85.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have eased somewhat during the week with sales made at \$13. Shanghai Cottons at \$1.73 and \$1.51 for the Old and New shares respectively and Orientals at \$1.51 have not moved.

Miscellaneous.—Dairy Farms have come to business at \$221. Green Island Cements throw off the weakness that affected them early in the week and after sales at \$23 the price rapidly recovered to \$25. Hongkong Constructions have continued their rise and have been put through at \$5. Hongkong Realty's have firmed up to \$21. Watson's have receded to \$21. Union Waterboats have been taken at \$161. Hongkong Ropes are wanted at \$40 after sales at this rate.

Forward Settlements.—Days—Tuesday, November 27th, and Thursday December 20th, 1933.

Exchange.—The T.T. selling rate on London to-day is 2/31 and on Shanghai 724.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET
CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NOVEMBER 9TH, 1933.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	
Bank	\$1,095 b. 1,100 sa.
Canton Insurances	\$630 b.
Union Insurances	\$233 b.
Shanghai	\$427 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$59 b.
China Sugars	\$233 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$88 b.
Cements	\$26 b.
Hongkong Ropes	\$40 b.
Dairy Farms	\$22 b.
Waterboats	\$161 b.
Watsons	\$21 b.
China Lights	\$14 b.
Hongkong Trams	\$324 b.

b.—buyers; s.—sellers; sa.—sales.

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Estimates Free for all kinds of Sanitary
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62, Praya East.
KOWLOON DEPOT: 13, Canton Road.
CANTON: 19, Shark Central, East.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

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It will add a distinctive
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SIR ROBERT HO TUNG'S ACTIVITIES.

SPEECH AT SHANGHAI.

Sir Robert Ho Tung was the guest of the American Legion at Shanghai last week at the Parisian Hotel.

About eighty were present including Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, Judge Charles S. Lobinger, Mr. J. Harold Dollar, Dr. W. T. Findley, Mr. S. Fossenden, Major Arthur Bassett, Capt. W. I. Eisler, Capt. V. Olsen and Major Stewart of the S.V.C. Mr. C. S. Franklin, Commander, presided.

Sir Robert in a speech said:—"I thank you for the honour you have done me in inviting me to say a few words to this gathering with reference to the plan for a Round Table Conference."

"Ordinarily, I would feel rather diffident about speaking before a company of men who belong to a nation of born orators. Happily, this is not my first experience in addressing Americans. Some five years ago I had the honour of speaking at a reception tendered by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and the kind attention paid to me then encourages me to come here to-day to address you gentlemen."

"The American Legion, I believe, stands for Service and Unity; and the purpose of the Round Table Conference proposed by me is for Service and Unity in this great country of China. In these aims I am sure we have your whole-hearted sympathy. I realise that I am before an audience of China's friends. You live in this country, it is your second home in reality, your adopted country. You have brought your families here and are educating your children here. Your business enterprises are here, and the welfare of China is your welfare. For if China is peaceful and prosperous, you will benefit thereby. If the country is disorderly and in chaos, your enterprises are retarded and your labour may be in vain."

CO-OPERATION.

"The line is still too closely drawn in China, as between Chinese and foreigners living in China. We ought all to work together in the interest of the common good and the development of the country. When it was suggested that foreigners be present at the Round Table Conference, there was some misconception among certain sections of the Chinese people that it might lead to interference with the internal affairs of China. This misconception, I am glad to say, is being gradually dispelled. The Chinese and foreigners should be friends and one should help the other in every way, and in the great task of putting their own house in order, China should seek the friendship and co-operation of foreign nations."

"Coming to present internal conditions in China, since the establishment of the Republic there has been constant dissension and fighting, the direct result of different leaders each wanting his own way and thinking his way the best for curing the country's ills. There has been a regrettable want of cohesion and co-operation. The strength and wealth of the nation have been dissipated in these personal quarrels. It is difficult to estimate what the cost has been thus far but it is certain that many hundreds of millions have been wasted that could have been utilised not only to establish China's credit in the world and place her finances on a firm basis, but for the construction of railways and for other developments necessary to the progressive prosperity of the country."

THE PROBLEM.

"Here is a problem which on the face of it is so simple. Here is a big, rich country, with wonderful natural resources undeveloped; with virgin areas untouched; with a man-power such as no nation in the world possesses; with golden opportunities waiting at every turn. Yet the progress made is out of all proportion to what it should be were there no domestic troubles."

"Now, it is difficult to believe that any of the big men in China are so evil as deliberately to keep the country in chaos. The condition has been brought about by misunderstanding and mistrust; by the people not being sufficiently interested themselves in the affairs of the country; and by unwillingness on the part of the leaders to meet each other face to face and to discuss outstanding questions together. Many men who are opposed to each other to-day would be at peace were they to exchange viewpoints, were they to have an opportunity to learn that they really can work harmoniously together for the good of the country. The Round Table Conference will give them that opportunity."

THE REMEDY.

"Put very briefly, the plan is this: for all leaders to meet together to find a solution to China's most urgent problems. These are, first, the organisation of a Government which shall function throughout the country and whose mandates shall command respect in the provinces; secondly, the disarmament of the army and the placing of the country on a peace footing; thirdly, the reorganisation of China's finances."

"There are many other problems to be faced, but these are the most urgent, and upon their proper solution depends the general progress of the country, and the solution of all problems. The task presents great difficulties but in my opinion, by the exercise of patience, tact and good-will, these difficulties are not unsurmountable. The Chinese people are at heart peace-loving, and they are industrious and good business men; and there is no reason why good Government cannot be established in accordance with the traditions of the country."

"It is a significant portent that there is now a growing and intelligent interest among the masses in the welfare of the State, and the popular approval and purpose of the proposed Conference is the best encouragement to hope that Peace and Prosperity, and within measurable distance of realisation."

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

The following games have been arranged to take place to-day in the Hongkong League:—

Division I.

Kick-off, 4.35 p.m.

King's Regt. v. H.M.S. Ambrose, Sookunpoo "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Smith.

Kowloon v. Hongkong Police, Kowloon, F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Wakeham.

H.M.S. Tamar v. R.G.A., Sookunpoo "B" ground. Referee: Mr. Wright.

Division II.

Kick-off, 2.45 p.m.

King's Regt. v. Sacred Heart, Sookunpoo "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Spencer.

University v. H.M.S. Titania, Sookunpoo "B" ground. Referee: Mr. Tildesley.

Hongkong Club v. St. Joseph's, Hongkong Club ground. Referee: Mr. Blumson.

Kowloon v. R.G.A., Kowloon, F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Lavender.

MONDAY.

Hongkong League—Division II.

Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

H.M.S. Hollyhock v. H.M.S. Diomedea. Referee: Mr. Hagen.

KING'S REGT. v. H.M.S. "AMHROSE."

The following will represent the King's Regt. v. H.M.S. Ambrose to-day at 4.15 p.m.:—Holland, Wynne and Williams; Newton, Hodgson and Barlow; Burnett, Williams, Lieut. Jones, Hart and Beasley.

KING'S REGT. v. SACRED HEART.

The following will represent the King's Regt. in this match at 2.45 p.m. to-day:—Sutcliffe, McCaa and Gregory; Jones, Critchlow and Hayter; Love, Moore, Dangerfield, Carr and Crotty.

NAVY v. ARMY.

The following will represent the Navy v. the Army at Sookunpoo on Monday (kick-off at 4.15 p.m.):—Logan (Submarine); Lanning and Grindle (Submarine); Weedon (Submarine); Hudson (Tamar); and Butler (Ambrose); Crank (Diomedea); Balcombe (Despatch); Emery (H.M.L.); Hood (Ambrose) and Burd (Tamar).

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

TABLES TO DATE.

Division I.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
King's	5	6	0	0	26	0	12
Tamar	5	3	1	1	11	4	7
H.K. Club	5	2	1	2	4	4	6
R.G.A.	4	1	1	0	2	5	5
Kowloon	5	2	3	0	4	8	4
Police	3	0	2	1	1	8	1
Diomedea	6	0	5	1	1	19	1
Titania	2	0	2	0	0	11	0

Ambrose, Durban, Hawkins, Carlisle and South China not yet completed.

Division II.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
King's	6	8	0	0	28	0	19
St. Joseph's	6	4	1	1	17	10	9
South China B.	4	3	1	0	13	5	6
Burton	4	2	1	1	7	2	5
Kowloon	4	2	1	1	6	4	5
Club de Rec.	3	2	1	0	6	2	4
Diomedea	5	1	2	2	7	11	4
South China A.	5	1	2	2	12	4	4
Club Res.	5	1	2	2	12	4	4
Titania	3	1	0	1	7	2	3
R.G.A.	3	1	4	1	10	21	3
Hollyhock	2	1	1	0	4	6	2
Sacred Heart	4	0	2	2	4	10	2
Tamar	0	2	2	2	2	9	2
University	3	0	2	1	3	5	1
Phillipina	3	0	3	0	0	10	0

Carlisle, Durban, Hawkins and Iniquity not yet completed.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. "A" v. E.A.S.M.A.

A friendly match between K.C.C. "A" and E.A.S.M.A. will be played at Kowloon to-morrow, starting at 2.15 sharp. The K.C.C. team will comprise:—R. E. Lindsell (capt.), O. B. Raven, A. B. F. Raven, W. L. Weaver, E. J. Edwards, D. S. Green, S. Jex, J. Fraser, C. S. Techi, H. H. Renson, A. J. Kew.

K.C.C. v. SHAMEN C.C.

K.C.C. and Shamien C.C. will be played on Monday at Kowloon, commencing at 10.15 a.m. The following will represent K.C.C.:—R. E. Lindsell (capt.), R. Earnshaw, S. Jex, L. A. R. Duncan, A. W. Ramsay, W. Hyde, R. Fesliff, J. O. Fletcher, A. B. F. Raven, O. B. Raven, F. Evelyn.

I.R.C. 2nd XI v. R.A.M.C.

The following will represent the Indian Recreation Club second string in the above League match against the R.A.M.C. on the former's ground to-day at 2.15 p.m.:—A. H. M. Samy (capt.), Sidra Khan, E. A. Moosdeen, O. Ramjahn, H. D. Rajah, M. P. Madar, E. A. Arcull, J. S. Achter, T. A. Wahab, A. Mitchell and M. Sedick.

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From To-day the Patrons of MADAME FLINT will be able to have any class of material made up under the supervision of MADAME LEMAITRE, thus placing the latest fashion ideas within reach of the most sensitive purse.

MADAME FLINT wishes to inform her customers that MADAME JEANNE BUNSCHEART is no longer connected with the firm.

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Commencing with the arrival from Vancouver of the "Empress of Russia," 25th March, the Canadian Pacific will inaugurate a New Service between Hongkong and Manila by the Steamers "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia."

Leaving Hongkong regularly on the Wednesday after arrival from Vancouver the Steamers will arrive at Manila, Friday Morning, leave Manila Saturday Evening and arrive back in Hongkong, Monday Morning 7 a.m.

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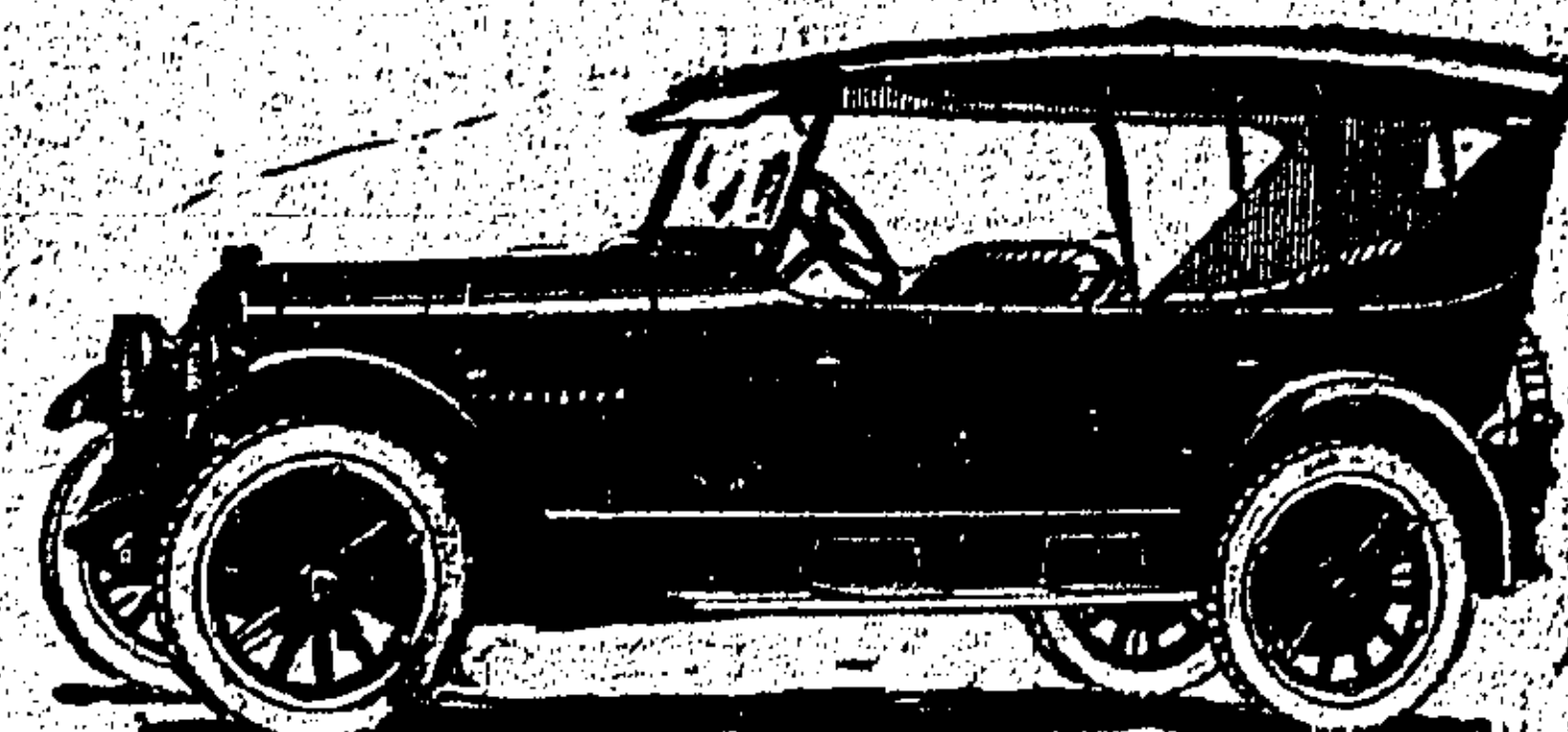
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TICKETS are Now on Sale at Various Clubs, &c. They may be also be obtained at the HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

PRIZES to be Drawn for on Night of the "AN FERRARO" FETE—16th DECEMBER, 1923.

P. H. BARNES, President.

SIMON TSE YAN, Vice-President.

J. P. SHERREY, Treasurer.

11663

THE MISSING CHEUNG CHAU FERRY LAUNCH.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED: LAUNCH FOUND AT MA LAU CHAU. VESSEL PIKED AND PASSENGERS HELD FOR RANSOM.

The mystery of the missing launch has been solved. She has been found by a Customs cruiser at Ma Lau Chau and not at Shek Ki as was at first stated. The former place is on one side of Macao and Shek Ki is on the other. This accounts for the very emphatic report made by the skipper and police guards on the Shek Ki passenger junk that they had seen or heard nothing of the launch. She was piloted a quarter of an hour out of Cheung Chau and taken to Ma Lau Chau where the passengers and the ship's cargo, principally fish, were removed in small boats to the shore. The passengers were then marched away and held to ransom. The crew were left on the vessel and several of these returned to Hongkong last night by the Macao steamboat. Amongst these was the coxswain of the launch and on his arrival he was taken to the Central Police Station and interviewed by the Captain Superintendent of Police as to his experience. On the whole he did not strike one as being a highly intelligent individual and it was with the utmost difficulty that the police extracted the story of the piracy from him. A far better account of the occurrence was given by a Cheung Chau fisherman who was one of the passengers on the launch and who had the misfortune to have stolen from him fifty-six boxes of fish the previous night's toil on the deep.

THE FISHERMAN'S STORY.

He said that the launch left Cheung Chau promptly at 7 p.m. A quarter of an hour out, just as they were passing the lights at the entrance to the harbour about ten to twenty shots were fired on the second class passengers' deck and almost immediately sounds of a scuffle on the bridge deck were heard. The passengers on the lower deck were hustled to one side and they were ordered to keep quiet. Two pirates controlled operations amongst the second class passengers and the fisherman heard that four others were engaged in other parts of the ship. In the course of a few minutes the pirates had gained complete control of the ship and their first action was to turn out all lights. They next ordered the coxswain to turn the vessel about and to steer towards Macao. During the night the launch entered a creek just before reaching Macao and went a considerable distance inland. At 2 a.m. the passengers heard the ship's bottom grating on the sand and the next moment they stopped dead, having stranded on a bank. The pirates, although they were anxious to move on, were unable to do so until the next high tide, which was not until 7 a.m. With the rising tide the launch refloated and she continued to steam inland until mid-day yesterday. At that hour they reached Ma Lau Chau where the pirates ordered several small boats to come alongside. Their instructions were obeyed and in these the ship's cargo was placed and taken ashore. About forty passengers were also taken ashore and marched away. Two of them, including our friend the fisherman, managed to avoid being taken away by telling the pirates that they belonged to the crew and that their services were urgently needed on the steamer.

Directly the pirates left the vessel the launch turned round and made towards Macao, but on the way she encountered a Customs cruiser, the officers of which demanded an explanation before they would allow the launch to proceed. The explanation was given and the coxswain told the Customs people he was running short of coal. The commander of the Customs cruiser said he would take the two passengers to Macao and make arrangements for having the launch coalled. The fisherman and his friend were taken as far as Macao and boarded the steamer for Hongkong where they met the rest of the crew of the ill-fated launch and were informed that the Customs Authorities would not release the launch until they had received the necessary proof as to ownership. Asked as to the extent of the loot, the fisherman said that it was not much as most of the passengers were fish hawkers like himself. He did not think any of the first class passengers carried a lot of money.

AN INCORRECT REPORT.

According to a telegram received by the owner yesterday morning, sent by a man named Yau, the launch was a Shek Ki in the hands of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's troops and the passengers and crew were being sent back to Hongkong by yesterday's Shek Ki junk. This news was communicated to the police, and, acting on instructions from the Criminal Investigation Department, Sub-Inspector Fallon was ordered to meet the junk and to obtain the necessary information concerning the seizure of the vessel. He met the junk, but both the skipper, of the passenger junk and the police guards on board were prepared to swear that the junk was not there. When they left they had not seen or heard anything about her.

ARMISTICE DAY.**TOMORROW'S OBSERVANCE.**

Following are the arrangements for the observance of Armistice Day as they are detailed in the Garrison Command Orders—

On Armistice Day, Sunday, November 11th, 1923, Church Parade Services will be held at 10.45 a.m. at St. John's Cathedral, ten rows of seats are being reserved for Naval and Military Officers and their families and accommodation for 50 Naval Ratings and 100 rank and file of the Army. The following will represent the Army:—

Royal Garrison Artillery.—1 Officer and 20 other ranks.

2nd Battalion The King's Regiment.—5 Officers and 80 other ranks.

At 11 a.m. a gun will be fired from Murray Parade Ground. All Guards will turn out and present arms and all troops will stand at attention for two minutes. At the conclusion of two minutes "Last Post" will be sounded from the Murray Parade Ground by the 2nd Battalion The King's Regiment and in Kowloon by the 24th Bombay Grenadiers (R.E.O.).

At the conclusion of the Service in St. John's Cathedral the Naval and Military Forces attending the Service, headed by the Band of the 2nd Battalion The King's Regiment, and joined en route by a further Naval Detachment, will march to the Cenotaph and take up position on the West Side. Buglers of the 2nd Battalion The King's Regiment at the foot of the Cenotaph.

The Ground round the Cenotaph will be occupied as follows:—

West Side.—Formed bodies of Navy and Army.

East Side.—Representatives of Volunteers, British Legion, E.A.S.M.A., and Mercantile Marine, and Royal Marine Old Comrades Association.

North Side.—Band, 2nd Battalion, The King's Regiment.

South Side.—Representatives of the Government, the Chamber of Commerce, the Consular Body, the Principle Firms and Officers and their families.

The above will be on the grass round the Cenotaph. The General Public will be on the pavement beyond the grass.

The Navy, Army, Volunteers, etc., will be in position by 11.50 a.m.

The following ceremony will take place at the Cenotaph at 12 noon:—

On arrival of H.E. the Governor, "God Save the King" will be played.

Hymn—"O God, our help in ages past."

"Last Post."

H.E. the Governor, will place a wreath at the Cenotaph.

"Reveille."

"God Save the King" will be sung.

His Excellency the Governor leaves.

Wreaths to be placed by the General Public.

The Troops march back to barracks, headed by the Band of the 2nd Bn. The King's Regt.

Permission is granted to the wearing of the Poppy by the troops in uniform on November 10th.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE DARK!**POLICE MISTAKEN FOR PIRATES.**

When a party of police, under Mr. D. Burlingham, Assistant Superintendent, were out searching for the missing *Mee Lee*, they caught sight in the gloom of a junk under full sail going away from Lama Island. They called out to the junk to stop, but she refused and, instead, threw something at the launch which went off with a terrific bang. This the police took to be a stick of dynamite. The launch decided to keep in touch with the junk until daybreak. They then again approached the vessel and ordered the master to stop. He refused, whereupon the police drew alongside and boarded the junk.

The master was yesterday brought before the Marine Magistrate (Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.) who asked him why he did not stop when the police told him to.

The man said it was dark and he could not see they were police. He thought they might be pirates.

The Magistrate: Then why didn't you stop at daylight when you saw they were not pirates?

Defendant: There was a heavy sea running.

The Magistrate: Why couldn't you leave to?—Because there was a heavy sea running and something might get broken.

The Magistrate: Nonsense. You could have run her down and brought her up into the wind and laid as snug as anything.

The man said that when they saw the police they were frightened and lost their heads. They did not know what to do and the folks were all hiding down below. It was Chinese crackers, he said, that the police were fired.

Sub-inspector Bond, of the Water Police, who was directing the navigation of the *Mee Lee* at the time, said he thought it quite likely that in the dark the defendant thought the Police were pirates, and then when daylight came knew they had done something wrong and tried to get away.

In imposing a fine of ten dollars, the Magistrate said he did not blame defendant for running away from the police during the night, because there was so much piracy about, but as soon as he knew they were police it was his duty to see what they wanted.

THE MONTESSORI SYSTEM.**THE METHOD EXPLAINED.**

[Many who read the discussion which took place at a meeting of the Hongkong Education Board this week, will be interested in the following account of the Montessori method.]

The Montessori System owes its existence to Madame Montessori, who was the first woman to whom the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was granted by the University of Rome. As an assistant in the Clinic of Psychiatry, 1898, she took a special interest in the care of the mentally deficient and worked her way gradually through her scientific studies to the system which bears her name. It was first applied in a school for feeble minded children and achieved such remarkable success that soon the eyes of the world's educationists were focussed on the Senola Ortofronica in Rome, where mentally defective pupils were so educated that they were able to compete with normal children of the same age who had been educated in the ordinary schools.

Such a result was in itself a condemnation of the existing methods, for the gap between the mentality of the deficient child and that of the normal brain could never be bridged if the latter reached its full development.

The system as we now know it was therefore evolved and applied to the normal child with equally satisfactory results.

The principles on which the method is founded are not new, but simply rediscovered and applied at a time when philosophy and scientific thought permits their application. That the child mind is not a white sheet of paper on which the teacher may write what he will, or a piece of wax that he may mould according to his heart's desire had long been accepted in theory and had given place to the idea that education is growth, or an unfolding, and that childhood is the time when growth under all its aspects is most vigorous, most rapid and most easily helped or hindered.

Dottorissa Montessori realises that the business of growing must be done by the growing child, and cannot be delegated by him to his teacher or anyone else. And she infers from this that the teacher, instead of doing everything, or nearly everything, for the child should do as little as possible. She should stand aside, efface herself so to speak, merely providing the guidance and stimulus, and supplying the material on which the child will exercise his faculties, but leaving him free from the pressure of vexatious interference and restraint.

As Edmund Holmes says she has broken away from the orthodox system of education in which a dogmatic attitude on the part of the teacher is met by mechanical obedience on the part of the child.

She substitutes for this a régime of freedom for the child in which his love of rational activity, his desire to do things for himself, his joy of overcoming difficulties shall be met and ministered to by judicious and sympathetic guidance on the part of the teacher.

The emphasis is now laid on the individual child and not on the class as the unit. The teacher ceases to do seventy-five per cent. of the talking and the working. The industry of the children in the Montessori school is amazing; there is a well ordered activity which surprises those who are accustomed to associate pandemonium with the absence of the teacher from the front of the class. There is an authentic story of the little girl, who, when the school inspector did nothing, but observe the method for a considerable time, went up to her teacher and said "Can't you give that man something to do?" Such is the atmosphere of work that can be created by a Montessori mistress.

Of course, the liberty enjoyed by the pupils is not allowed to degenerate into licence. The cylinders have got to be fitted into their respective holes and not to be used as skittles; the child must respect the rights of his neighbours. Yet at the same time he is not compelled to work if he is not inclined, but the force of imitation is too strong to resist and the teacher though in the background still preserves control. A note is struck on the piano and there is absolute stillness, the little active brains rest, the teacher whispers a name, just whispers it and the alert one catches it and walks out. The wandering one misses it and learns the fact later to his shame.

But the key note of the method is self education. The apparatus is so made that only certain things can be done with it, which will give satisfaction. The sense of touch is very much employed to secure the suitable co-ordinations of nerves and muscles to lead up to writing and drawing. The great drawback to the system is the costliness of the apparatus, which also requires a great deal of storage room.

The freedom of the school is a little disconcerting at first to one who is accustomed to associate good discipline with immobility, but the movement and the noise, are really the orderly hum of the busy hive, not the discordant noise of disorganised individuals. The system followed by the Dalton Plan in the (Continued at foot of next column.)

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.**HONGKONG'S PETITION.**

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Chairman of the Constitutional Reform Association, sends us for publication the following correspondence:—

Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong, Prince's Buildings, 18th August, 1923.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong to inform you that a Reuter's telegram dated 3rd August has been received relative to our Petition for Constitutional Reform reading as follows:—

"The report on public petitions shows that the petition for Amendments to the Constitution of Hongkong for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants the rights of self-government in purely internal local affairs received 83 signatures. It is added that further signatures were not counted in accordance with an order of the House of Commons, that only those signatures to which addresses are fixed are to be counted."

As you are aware, the original Petition was returned to you by Mr. L. A. Abraham, Clerk to the Public Petitions Committee, under a letter dated 31st March, 1922, in which no mention was made of the insufficiency of addresses, although the printed form attached covering instructions as to the form petitions should take did state that "Signatures with addresses to follow" were required. Mr. Abraham's letter specifically stated that the petition was returned, first of all, because it was typewritten and not written by hand; secondly, for the reason that it had not been signed by at least one person on the petition sheet; and, lastly, because the prayer of the petition had not been repeated at the head of each sheet. No mention was made of the necessity of having the address of each signatory, and, in view of the fact that the petition was returned from here duly altered as instructed as far back as the 25th May, 1922, my Committee are at a loss to understand as to why it was not again returned (owing to non-compliance in the matter of addresses) by Mr. Abraham.

The petition was returned to you on 25th May, 1922, when the alterations in the form of petition called for by Mr. Abraham's letter were complied with entirely, and, in his letter, Mr. Stock, the late Honorary Secretary, pointed out that the address "Hongkong" was always considered sufficient for local residents, adding, furthermore, that each and every signature had been duly certified correct by himself as Honorary Secretary of this Association.

Under these circumstances, the Committee feel that when this petition is duly brought before the House, it should be plainly brought to the notice of every Member that there were over 1,500 bona fide signatures, and it is therefore hoped that, under the exceptional circumstances above outlined, the list of signatures in its entirety will be accepted.

Thanking you in anticipation of your assistance in this regard—I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

H. E. REMINGTON

(Honorary Secretary).

Colonel John Ward, C.B., C.M.G., M.P., House of Commons, London.

Appleshaw House, East Hill, Wandsworth, London, S.W. 18.

26th September, 1922.

H. R. Remington, Esq., c/o Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co., Prince's Buildings, Hongkong.

DEAR SIR, Hongkong Petition for Constitutional Reform.

With reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo, re the above, I quite agree with your contention, and I will put the matter right when it comes before the House. But in the records of the House, already it is reported in my statement in presenting the Petition that it was signed by fifteen hundred of the inhabitants.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN WARD.

upper school is likely to produce self reliant and independent members of the community. The method can be seen at work now, but the results of these methods of education are not fully reaped till the products of the system have passed into the work of a day world. It may be then that the statesman and the employer will not value very highly individual independence and self reliance but rather regard them as menaces to the state, especially if found in great abundance. Then we shall transfer the emphasis once more to the class system.

That the Montessori method has profoundly affected educational methods generally there can be no gainsaying. The Froebellians themselves will admit that they have been stimulated by Madame Montessori's work, while the Dalton Plan which is receiving favourable attention just now in England is the application of the same method to the upper school.

The head mistress of an infant school is nowadays rightly given a fair amount of latitude with regard to the method she adopts. Were this not permitted then the blighting hand of uniformity would soon be laid over the whole system. The utility of English education has lain in its refusal to be bound to any one method in the independence enjoyed by those properly qualified to exercise their functions even under Government and municipal schemes and still more by those who are outside that control. It would be a pity if the Colony were deprived of the opportunity of applying a system which is looked upon with strong favour by educational experts.

WEST END FASHIONS FOR EVENING WEAR.

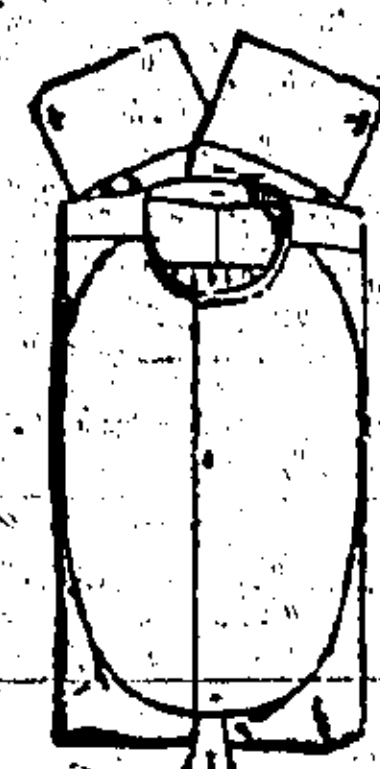
LINCOLN BENNETT'S HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND SHADES

\$13.50, 15.00 AND 25.00



PATENT PUMPS AND LACE SHOES \$14.00



STIFF FRONTED DRESS SHIRTS ONE OR TWO STUD OR WITH SOFT PLEATED FRONT \$7.50

BLACK SILK SOCKS \$2.00 PAIR

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE POPULARITY OF

LANE, CRAWFORD'S COFFEE

IS EARNED ABSOLUTELY ON MERIT.

A DELIGHTFUL BLEND OF 3 SELECTED KINDS, ROASTED & FRESH GROUND DAILY.

AT .95 PER LARGE TIN.

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FELDMAN'S SONG AND DANCE ANNUAL

AT

ANDERSON'S.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE C. 4578.

JUST ARRIVED.

SHOES OF DISTINCTION



FOR

AFTERNOON WEAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INSURANCE OFFICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the TRANSFER OF PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1923.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries,
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG,
MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF HONGKONG AND CANTON.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1923. [1535]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1923, All Departments will be CLOSED.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Dispensing Department, will be OPEN for Dispensing Prescriptions from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 6 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1923. [1535]

MISS ANNIE WALLACE (DECEASED).

PERSONS having Claims against the Estate of the above-named Deceased are requested to forward the Same to the Underigned.

J. H. SETH.

Meess. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[1536]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT SALESMAN for Gentlemen's Outfitting.
Apply—
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.
[1544]

WANTED.

YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN to Look after Girl, 4 Years Old, during Daytime Only—Peak, Meals and Transport Included. Apply stating Salary to—
No. 1557,
c/o Daily Press Office.
[1557]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1913, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1923.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1923. [1538]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Shareholders in the above-named Company, that the Special Resolution to Wind up the Company and the Extraordinary Resolution, providing for the Distribution of the Company's holding of Shares in the HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED (Incorporated in Hongkong), of which Notice has been given to the Shareholders having been confirmed and passed the REGISTERED OFFICE OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above-named Company, both in London and in Hongkong, WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923, for the purpose of registering Transfers of Shares after which Date the said Registers will be Closed and the Liquidator will proceed to a Distribution of the Assets of this Company among the Persons appearing as Shareholders upon the said Registers in accordance with their rights and with the said Extraordinary Resolution.

W. F. SIMMONS.

For and on behalf of
EDWARD RITCHIE MORRIS,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, November, 1923. [1525]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared in respect of the Financial Year ending on the 31st December, 1923, and will be payable on the 15th NOVEMBER, 1923, at SEVENTY-FIVE (75) CENTS per Share on the "OLD" Shares and as SIXTY (60) CENTS per Share on the "NEW" Shares (1922 Issue). The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 17th November, 1923, both days inclusive.

For THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
WALTER J. HAWKER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1923.

Note:—The above-mentioned Interim Dividend of 75 cents per share on the "Old" shares will be paid also to those persons who shall, in accordance with the "Scheme for Amalgamation with The Shanghai Hotels Limited, become Shareholders in this Company.

Note:—It is intended, by reason of the difference now made between the "Old" and the "New" shares in the amount of Interim Dividend, to place the "Old" and the "New" shares on the same footing as to future Dividends.
[1507]

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.
The Paper to send Home.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 10TH, and MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1923, commencing 2.45 P.M. Each Day.
The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.
Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.
Each Member has the right of introducing 3 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LUTHER & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH.
The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
[1488]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1923. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at RACE COURSE, HONGKONG CLUB, and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.
Special—ST. ANDREW'S PROGRAMME.
Entries CLOSE on 17TH NOVEMBER, 1923. [1522]

DANCING.

PALACE HOTEL.

THE POPULAR JAZZ BAND

H.M.S. "DESPATCH"

Will Play at the above Hotel on SATURDAY, the 10TH NOVEMBER.

DANCING—9.15 P.M. [1540]

BILLIARD HANDICAP.

PALACE HOTEL.

1ST PRIZE—Gold Wrist Watch, valued \$100.
2ND — Silver Cup, " 30.
3RD — " " " 15.

COMMENCING NOVEMBER 15TH, 1923.

ENTRANCE FEE—13.0.

ENTRIES WILL CLOSE ON 13TH NOVEMBER.

Intending Competitors communicate with—
J. H. OXBERRY,
Palace Hotel.
[1541]

LOST.

ON the 5th November, C/O ORDER issued by the BANK OF INDIA-CHINA, Hongkong, for \$1,427.03 in our favour.
Finder please communicate to C/O. COMMERCIAL D'EXTREMES ORIENT, 8, Gresham Street, Hongkong. [1549]

WANTED.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSE, Peak or Middle Levels.
Apply Box No. 1528,
c/o Daily Press Office.
[1528]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"THE TOWERS," 20, BROADWOOD ROAD. Furnished or Unfurnished, Five Bedrooms with Bathrooms, All Modern Conveniences, Reception Rooms, Smoking Room, etc., Garden and Tennis Court.
Apply—LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1547]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE on the PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished, 6 Rooms, 2 Drying-rooms, 4 Bath Rooms, Hot and Cold Water, Newly Decorated and in Thorough Repair. Occupation—March, 1924.
Apply—Box No. 1531,
c/o Daily Press Office.
[1531]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE on the PEAK, overlooking South side of the Island. Occupation April 1924. 3 Reception Rooms, 3 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 2 Drying Rooms and usual Offices, Tennis Court and Large Garden—in all over 35,000 square feet.
Apply Box No. 1529,
c/o Daily Press Office.
[1529]

TO LET.

WHOLE GROUND FLOOR and BEST OFFICE ROOMS in 1ST FLOOR of the House, No. 5, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to SENG TAI,
No. 1, Queen Street.
[1488]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—One Room on Fifth Floor.
Apply
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for—
Boxes—XL, XL, 890, YL.

FOUND at Wanchai, A Black SPANIEL. Owner please apply—KAMMAI SINGH, 5, Wood Road, Wanchai. [141]

TO LET—ONE OFFICE ROOM in PRINCE'S BUILDING. Apply—HARRY WICKING & Co. [140]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

FIRST TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, AT 9.15 P.M.
at the
THEATRE ROYAL.

MAIN EVENTS

15 ROUND CONTEND FOR THE WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY AND THE SCOTT HARTON BELT.

A. B. DIXON, Seng, TRIPS, R.G.A.

10 ROUND LIGHTWEIGHT CONTEND

A. B. HINER, Pa. FLYER, 2nd Battalion, The King's Regiment.

H.M.S. Diomed

Also
One Heavyweight, One Middleweight, One Bantamweight and One Featherweight Contend Each of Six Rounds each.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Members on the 8th November.
General Public from the 9th November.

USUAL PRICES.

A BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Next TOURNAMENT—1st Dec., 1923, at the THEATRE ROYAL. [1523]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENMOHR."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whether or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 21st inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1923. [1535]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "AUTOLYCUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holi's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on 11th after 7th November.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between 10 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th November, will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 27th November, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1923. [1537]

SS. "ANGKOR"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE & Co., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 18th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th instant, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Gossard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1923. [1546]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1921.
Revised by the Members.
PRICE — — — \$5.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

INTIMATION

OLD

BROWN

BRANDY



A genuine after dinner
Cognac of excellent
bouquet and taste.

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

TELEPHONE 616.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1923.

POPPY DAY.

THERE is probably no poem in the English language which, for generations to come, will be better known or more highly prized than those short appealing lines which Colonel JOHN McCRAE, of the Canadian Army, wrote not long before he himself fell in action in Flanders:

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row by row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.
We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt down, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders' fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If you break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders' fields.

We, no doubt, owe it to this striking poem that the Poppy has been adopted as an emblem on Armistice Day—or Remembrance Day—as it is frequently most appropriately called. This year, owing to the fact that Armistice Day falls on Sunday, we have two distinct Remembrance Days—a day for the remembrance of the thousands maimed in the war, and of those other thousands of ex-Servicemen and their dependents who are in dire distress as a result of the extensive disturbance caused by the war in the great centres of industry and international commerce; while to-morrow, assembled around the Cenotaphs or other Memorials erected in their honour in almost every town and hamlet of Great Britain, and in the Dominions and Colonies of the Empire, the living will pay tribute to the "Glorious Dead" who have left us under obligations which can never be adequately discharged. Not inappropriately we publish in another part of to-day's paper a summary of a detailed survey made by the Carnegie Research Committee of the

appalling loss of life caused by the War. It was a war which left its mark in nearly every household, and "Remembrance Day" consequently makes its appeal in some form or other to every living person. There should be no necessity on our part to emphasise the duty of every one to support the appeal that is being made in the streets to-day. That was very ably done by a correspondent in a letter we published a day or two ago over the signature of "Sympathiser." Many who live out of sight of the misery which the war left as a legacy perhaps scarcely realise the greatness of the need for the appeal which Earl HAIG's Fund continues to make year by year. They are perhaps disposed to assume that the disabled, the widows and orphans and dependents of those killed in the War, and, to a great extent, also the ex-Servicemen who are out of employment, are all being looked after, in some measure, out of public funds. While this is true enough the sum which the Government is able to devote to such purposes, large as it may appear in the lump, is small indeed when it comes to be divided among the multitude who have claims upon it. There would be no "Earl HAIG's Fund," if the need for it did not exist. There are thousands of widows and orphans in need of the additional assistance such a Fund is able to provide, and these, as our correspondent put it, "can be regarded as a trust left to us by those who were killed"; while as regards the large number of men permanently disabled by the war we would quote "Sympathiser" again in saying that "presumably the Government or somebody clothes them and feeds them as they live, but assistance is also rendered to them by Earl HAIG's Fund and a proportion of the money remitted from Hongkong will be devoted either to their support, or to procuring for them the comforts and attention they need in their crippled state, such as tobacco, etc., which will convey to them a message of sympathy, and also the pleasant information that though they are out of sight, they are not out of mind." The third class of men who are assisted out of the Fund are the large number of ex-Servicemen who are seeking employment in vain. In this connection we need only recall the cable sent to Hongkong by Field Marshal Earl HAIG at the beginning of the week calling attention to the fact that unemployment is causing severe distress amongst ex-Servicemen. Whilst expressing gratitude for the splendid response by the people of the Empire to the appeal last year, the Earl earnestly hopes that still greater success will attend the effort this year. We may take this telegram as expressing the Field Marshal's own conviction of the urgent need of more funds, and we trust to-day's collections in the Colony will prove a worthy response to the appeal.

Yesterday's return of communicable diseases showed that 15 further cases of small-pox were notified to the Medical Officer of Health on Thursday.

The Water Return of 1st November shows all reservoirs full or overflowing. In Hongkong the storage amounts to 2,169 million gallons and last month's consumption to 247 million. At Kowloon the storage is 385 million and last month's consumption 67 million gallons.

The Government of Hongkong are advertising in Great Britain, through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, for an electrical and wireless executive engineer. Salary of £800 p.a., rising to £950 by annual increments of £25, is offered, plus a temporary "exchange allowance." The person engaged will be required to undertake the general supervision of wireless telegraph arrangements in the Colony, and to advise the Government on matters in connection with wireless telegraphy, and on any electrical questions that may arise.

LANDSLIDE.

TWO WORKMEN INJURED.

A small landslide occurred on Thursday at the junction of Bowen Road and Stubbs Road. The workmen, employed by the Wing On firm of contractors, were caught in the slide and injured. One man had his leg fractured and the other was suffering from various injuries to the lower part of his body. Both men were removed to the Government Civil Hospital by motor ambulance.

MOTOR TRUCK CATCHES FIRE
EXCITEMENT IN NATHAN ROAD.

A motor-truck belonging to the Dairy Farm Company caught fire in Nathan Road yesterday afternoon, just outside the Company's Kowloon Store. At the time the driver was replenishing the lamp with carbide. There was a sudden burst of flame, the woodwork of the underpart of the truck caught fire, and flames appeared round about the petrol tank. A telephone message to the "Fire Station" quickly brought both engines to the scene and the firemen succeeded in putting out the flames before the petrol tank exploded, and before much damage was done to the truck itself.

A EUROPEAN HOUSE BROKEN INTO.

HAPPY VALLEY BURGLARS.

Early yesterday morning burglars entered the house of Mr. S. E. Alderson, at No. 12, Wongneichong Road, and got away with silver to the value of \$500.

At 2.15 a.m. Mr. Alderson was awakened by the furious barking of the dog. He arose immediately and saw a man disappearing over the verandah rail. In spite of the alarm, which was raised immediately, the man succeeded in escaping. An examination showed that he had forced his way into the house by breaking a pane of glass in one of the French windows and then inverting his hand and drawing the bolts.

Later in the morning the police discovered on the racecourse just outside the house a number of glass dishes and salt cellars. Up to last night no arrests had been made.

THE BORDER FIGHTING.

IMPORTANT VICTORY FOR DR. SUN.

Shum Chun, a very important centre in the border fighting which is now going on between Dr. Sun's troops and General Chen Chiung-ming's troops, has once more changed hands. Chen's men have been driven out of the town after a fierce engagement which took place on Thursday. His troops are now falling back on their lines of communication towards Waichow. A number of fugitive soldiers are crossing the border in the vicinity of Sha Ta Kok, but the police are keeping a close watch on these and they are being returned back over the border at convenient points.

EAST RIVER FIGHTING.

The following is taken from yesterday's Canton Daily News:—

The Constitutional forces are about to give the enemy in the East River some decisive battles within the next few days, on the left and right flanks.

The left wing of the Constitutional forces consists of the Eastern Punitive Army, and a portion of the Yunnanese forces is advancing toward Lo lung, after the battle at Hoyuen. The attack is directed by General Mok Hung and Chang Man-tak, commanders of the 7th and 8th Brigades of the Eastern Punitive Army.

The van-guards of these forces started an attack on the enemy in Nam-wu, near Lo-lung recently and there completely defeated the troops of Lin Yu, which retreated to Lo-lung. The Constitutional forces are preparing to give a general attack on Lo-lung as soon as the entire forces of the 7th and 8th brigades arrive at that place.

The enemy troops have been making a bluff along the Canton-Kowloon railway line. They took Ping-wu and Chang Mok-tau recently with a view to dividing the attention of the Constitutional forces, but were defeated by the Yunnanese forces who have driven them as far as Sumchuen, according to latest information to hand.

There has been no serious fighting on the main line, which is directing the attack on the enemy in Waichow and its vicinity, as the enemy there have been greatly defeated and are not able to make any resistance. The soldiers under Generals Liu Chin-wan and Liu Yuk-shan, are carefully watching the enemy in Waichow.

"EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA" TABLET.

HER WORK AT YOKOHAMA.

The heroism of the Canadian Pacific s.s. *Empress of Australia* in Yokohama harbour, at the time of the Japanese earthquake, a Vancouver paper states, is to be perpetuated in a tablet, to purchase which the passengers subscribed several hundred dollars. The tablet is to be affixed to a prominent place in the ship and will bear the following inscription:

"Presented to the R.M.S. *Empress of Australia* by the passengers to commemorate the heroic work performed by Commander S. Robinson, R.N.R., and all the officers and crew, in saving the lives of all on board, and rescuing the survivors of the earthquake and fire which devastated the city of Yokohama on September 1st, 1923. This ship was for nine days a veritable 'haven of refuge'; sheltered and succored thousands of homeless and wounded. For the committee A. C. Loft, secretary."

Names of the committee who arranged this work were: J. W. Doty, New York; J. R. Flint, Montreal, and A. C. Loft, Birmingham, England.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN GERMANY.

REICH GOVERNMENT'S DENUNCIATION OF BAVARIAN INSURGENTS.

BERLIN, November 8th. The fact that the Revolutionary Party in Bavaria has arrested the State Premier, Von Knilling, and arrogated to itself the right to constitute a Government independent of the Reich, is disclosed by a Reich Government manifesto appealing for patriotic support. The manifesto further states that General Ludendorff has been made Commander-in-Chief of the whole German Army, and Hitler, who was only naturalised some days ago, becomes arbiter of the destinies of Germany.

The manifesto strongly denounces the Bavarian insurgents and warns the people supporting them that they are guilty of high treason and also points out the internal and external dangers to which the insurgents are exposing Bavaria. It declares that if the insurgents are successful the Reich's currency measures, which have notably improved the value of the mark abroad during the past twenty-four hours, will be nullified.

STEPS TAKEN TO STAMP OUT REBELLION.

BERLIN, November 8th. The Imperial Government has issued a manifesto refusing to recognise Bavaria's right to overthrow the State Government. Measures will be carried out to ruthlessly stamp out the rebel movement. The Government has cut off all communication with Bavaria.

Von Seeckt has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Reich defence forces with full powers to take necessary steps for the security of the Reich.

The Minister of Defence has prohibited the publication of any but semi-official reports regarding events in Munich.

EARLIER CABLES.

BAVARIA GOVERNED BY THE FASCISTS.

MUNICH, November 8th. After Dictator Von Kahr had spoken at a large Nationalist demonstration held in the Burgerbräuer beer cellar, denouncing Marxist principles, the Fascist leader, Von Hitler, entered with 600 men and announced that the Bavarian Government had been overthrown. He added that the new Government was in the hands of General Ludendorff, who was Commander-in-Chief while Von Hitler would be his political adviser; further that the ex-Chief of Munich Police, Von Poehner, had been appointed Administrator General and Von Losow Minister of Defence.

The Hitler troops then surrounded the cellar. Later, troops of the Oberland Organisation, with Reich colours, occupied a number of places, particularly open spaces.

There is no further news from the cellar, where it is believed Von Kahr and Von Hitler are negotiating. The attitude of the Reichswehr is unknown. Bavarian police have occupied the telegraph office.

A WARNING FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, November 8th. The Government has instructed the Ambassador at Berlin to express to the German Government, its serious concern at the situation tending to the establishment of a dictatorship, with the triple programme of repudiating the Treaty, suppressing reparations, and preparing for a war of revenge. The French Government reiterates its intention not to interfere with the internal affairs of Germany, but expresses a wish to see a democratic government speedily established.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FISCAL CONTROVERSY.

MR. AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN FAVOURS EMPIRE PREFERENCE.

LONDON, November 8th. Speaking at the Compatriots Club on the fiscal controversy, Mr. Austin Chamberlain supported the measure's administration by the Government, but considered that they did not go far enough. He said he favoured an extension of preference to the main articles of Dominion production and urged Mr. Baldwin to invite the Dominions to make definite and concrete proposals as regards the development they could undertake if Great Britain undertook to consume the surplus produce of the Dominions.

Lord Milner also spoke in favour of protection.

INFUENTIAL CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER OPPOSED TO PROTECTION.

LONDON, November 8th.

The influential Scottish Conservative organ, the *Glasgow Herald*, announces its opposition to protection.

ENGLISH BISHOP ATTENDS RUSSIAN CHURCH SERVICE.

Moscow, November 8th. At the invitation of Archbishop Tikhon, Rt. Rev. Herbert Bury (Bishop for North and Central Europe and Assistant Bishop in Diocese of London) attended a service at Ouspensky Church in his robes. Crowds inside and outside the church sought his blessing.

Bishop Bury attended the service with the sanction of the Soviet, whose attitude is believed to be connected with efforts to obtain recognition from Great Britain.

FATAL CORDITE EXPLOSION.

NINE PERSONS KILLED.

Glasgow, November 8th. Nine persons were killed and nine injured by a cordite explosion in the upper story of Fort Montegnano.

LATEST CABLES.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE ENDS.

MEMBERSHIP OF ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

LONDON, November 8th. The membership of the Economic Committee will include two from each of the Dominions, two from India and two from the Colonies.

EARLIER CABLES.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCES AND EXCHANGES.

LONDON, November 8th. The Economic Conference has passed a resolution recommending adoption of the conclusion of the Geneva customs conference. It was announced that the British Government proposed first of all to reduce the duty on Empire wine of a strength exceeding thirty per cent. to two shillings, and secondly to reduce the surtax on sparkling wines from the Empire to six shillings three pence by increasing the preference to fifty per cent. Representatives of the Dominions expressed their gratitude. Sir Charles Addis made a statement regarding the committee on inter-Imperial exchanges.

All the delegates expressed the opinion that the conclusions of the committee would have the greatest value in stimulating Imperial trade. The Conference decided that the Imperial Economic Committee should be composed of four representatives of Britain, and two each of the Dominions and Crown Colonies.

Reuters learns that the Dominions will be given a preference of sixpence a gallon on grape juice.

CORDIAL FAREWELL MEETING.

LONDON, November 8th.

The Imperial Conference met this afternoon to wind up its business. The proceedings were marked by great cordiality.

All the Premiers were unanimously of opinion that the Conference had been most successful. Mr. Baldwin said the British Government were very grateful to the Dominion Premiers, whose long journeys had been quite justified by the results achieved.

The Dominion Premiers expressed their gratitude to Mr. Baldwin and the other British Ministers and secretaries. Mr. Baldwin on behalf of the Government said he was of the opinion that the unseen work of the Conference had been most extraordinarily useful and helpful, also the Dominion secretaries.

The Economic Conference has unanimously adopted resolutions relating to application of the Workmen's Compensation Act throughout the Dominions. The resolution recommending the establishment of an economic committee, which will be of an advisory character, stipulates that no question having any reference to another part of the Empire may be referred to the committee without the consent of the party concerned.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE TWELVE MILE LIMIT.

VALIDITY OF TREATY TO BE TESTED.

LONDON, November 8th. It is understood that a legal difficulty has arisen with regard to the Anglo-American compromise in respect of the twelve-mile limit, namely the question whether the effect of the projected treaty will be unconstitutional. Mr. Hughes does not consider the treaty would violate the Constitution, but the question can only be decided by a test case before the United States Supreme Court. It is suggested that a rider might be added to the treaty that if any part thereof be invalidated by a ruling of the Supreme Court, the whole treaty would fall and thus there would be no danger that it would be modified to the detriment of either party.

A WAR CRIMINAL.

EX-CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY STILL ON LIST.

PARIS, November 8th. The Ambassadors' Conference has decided to ask the Dutch Government not to permit the German ex-Crown Prince to leave Dutch territory, and the German Government not to permit him to enter Germany, on the ground that he is on the list of war criminals, whose surrender has been demanded by the Allies.

It now transpires that the Ambassadors' Conference took no decision on the question of the ex-Crown Prince, but referred it to their respective Governments.

SOVIET BISHOP IN AMERICA.

EJECTED FROM CATHEDRAL BY PRIESTS.

NEW YORK, November 8th. The priests and monks of St. Nicholas Cathedral forcibly ejected the Reverend John Kedrovsky when, wearing the insignia of the Soviet Bishop of North America, he attempted to take over the Cathedral. Kedrovsky recently returned from Russia accompanied by the Reverend Chechilin, who said he had been delegated to seize the Russian Church properties in America, valued at three million dollars.

ANOTHER INDIAN TRAGEDY.

OFFICER AND WIFE MURDERED.

DELHI, November 8th. Captain Watts, of the Kurram militia, and his wife, have been murdered at Peshawar.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA, California, Nov. 8th.

A severe earthquake rocked the town yesterday about noon, driving the people from their houses. There were no casualties.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STRIKE OF N.Y.K. CREWS.

SEVENTEEN SHIPS LAID UP AT KOBE.

Kobe, November 8th. The N.Y.K. vessels now laid up in port total seventeen. At present the strikers number 330 belonging to the engine-room; 180 deck hands, and 10 cooks.

The trouble relates to a recent order reducing pay. The Hongkong office of the N.Y.K. communicated to us yesterday copy of a cable from Kobe saying: "Owing to a strike of firemen, *Atsuta Maru* detained. Definite information will follow."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA EPIDEMIC AT OSAKA.

OSAKA, November 8th. A maid-servant, aged 24, employed in Doshomachi, had been suffering from suspected cholera. It is now diagnosed as a genuine case of cholera. A boy aged 19, also living in the neighbourhood was reported to be suffering from diarrhoea and is now under strict medical inspection. The Samba police, within whose jurisdiction the case of cholera occurred, are enforcing preventive measures.

AN ALARMING SUBSIDENCE IN KAGOSHIMA.

KAGOSHIMA, November 8th. A land subsidence over an area of about two and a half acres occurred in the village of Susaki, Kagoshima prefecture, seawater rushing in to a depth of five to eight fathoms. People fled to the hill. There were no casualties, except one stable being swept off. Recently Kagoshima experienced two earthquake shocks.

AERIAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HOLLAND AND EAST INDIES.

PARIS, November 8th. Advice from Amsterdam, states that with a view to studying the possibility of aerial communication between Holland and the Dutch Indies a Fokker aeroplane will leave Amsterdam, probably in April, for Batavia via Prague, Constantinople, Basra, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Senkora and Muntok.

BLAST FURNACES FOR BORNEO.

PRELIMINARY FINANCIAL AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

LONDON, November 8th. The newspaper *Financial* published at Amsterdam, states that a preliminary agreement was recently concluded between a financial group and the Dutch Indian Government for the establishment of blast furnaces in the South East of Borneo, each participating in the proportion of two-fifths.

The aggregate capital of the new company will be fifty million florins of which twenty million will be issued. The greater part of the capital will be British, while American, German and Dutch capital will also participate. The management will be Dutch.

STEPS FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

"IN ORDER TO PREVENT FOREIGN INTERVENTION."

PEKING, November 8th. It is reported in military circles that the Tulus of Kiangsi and Anhui and the Tushuns of Hupeh and Kiangsu are arranging a concerted effort in conjunction with the Navy, with the object of taking steps to protect foreign lives and property within their respective jurisdictions, in order to prevent foreign intervention.

NEW STEAMER FOR YANGTSEKIANG.

LONDON, November 8th. Yarrow will shortly begin construction of a large shallow-draft steamer for the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company for service on the Yangtsekiang. (Continued on next column.)

AMERICAN AIR FLEET.

TO FLY ROUND THE WORLD.

AKRON, OHIO, November 8th. General Patrick, chief of the Army Air Service, has announced that the war department propose to send an aeroplane fleet around the world in the spring. The fleet will start from the East Coast and fly to the Pacific coast, thence to Alaska, then across Bering Strait, then via the Asiatic islands to India, whence the journey will be continued to Persia, Scandinavia, Greenland and home.

NEW HIGH-FLYING RECORD.

PARIS, November 8th. A new world's aeroplane height record of 11,146 metres by Sudt Lecomte is officially recorded.

PROFITS FROM COTTON THREAD.

LONDON, November 8th. Messrs. J. and F. Cotts net profit for the year is £2,500,000, compared with £3,370,000 last year. A bonus of sixpence per share has been declared, and £400,000 is carried forward.

CHINA'S DIFFICULTIES.

"INCESSANT VIGILANCE" NECESSARY AGAINST INSIDIOUS DOCTRINES.

LONDON, November 8th.

Sir John Jordan, in his speech at the China Association dinner in London, referring to the efforts to develop inter-Imperial trade, declared that trade outside the Empire was equally important. He said that China's foreign trade was nearly £300,000,000, and that China was the largest undeveloped market in the world to-day. British trade with China was unsatisfactory, he added, giving as an example the fact that the export of cotton goods to China during the first half year to 1923 amounted only to about one-eighth of the export to India, as compared with about one quarter normally. At that rate, he said, the trade would only employ fifty thousand men instead of a hundred thousand.

Disorganisation in China, not only caused a decrease in trade but the very foundations of British trade in China were being undermined by new and insidious assaults from without. Soviet envoys in Peking were preaching to applauding audiences of Chinese statesmen the doctrines which brought Russia to her present state, and seed was being sown in receptive soil for a harvest of similar upheavals in China. Incessant vigilance was necessary to maintain the British position in China in the present disorganised world.

Sir John Jordan paid a tribute to the great services of the British Chambers of Commerce in the Far East, and he expressed his conviction that their wonderful patience and tenacity of purpose would pull the Chinese through their difficulties.

"TIMES" COMMENT.

LONDON, November 8th.

The *Times* commenting on Sir John Jordan's speech, says the Powers may bring their policy into more effective contact with realities if, for the present, they take account of those actually exercising regional authority in any part of China, while rival Chinese generals and administrators might thereby find an opportunity of composing their differences.

SILVER PRICES.

CHINA SHOWS A TENDENCY TO BUY.

LONDON, November 8th.

Messrs. Mocatta's silver report states that early this week it was reported from India that the bulls had successfully financed their stock until the next settlement, charging the bears eighty-one and a half rupees per hundred toling for six thousand bars old, which they were unable to deliver. This had no doubt brought down the cost of their holdings to a satisfactory level. Messrs. Mocatta's hear to-day that they have disposed of the great part of their holdings. Stocks in China show a sharp fall, with a tendency from China to buy more pronounced. This, with the fall of the sterling dollar rate, gives a better appearance to the market. Mocatta's look to the price being at least maintained in the near future.

SIR JAMES JAMESON, K.C.M.G.

INVESTITURE AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, November 8th. At an impressive ceremony at the British Consulate yesterday afternoon, Sir Ronald Macdonald, B.M. Minister to Peking presented the insignia of the K.C.M.G. to Sir James Jameson, Consul-General at Canton.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

THE PREMIERSHIP AT PEKING.

PEKING, November 8th. Regarding the report that President Tsao Kun will appoint Sun Pao-chi as *Shih* Premier on the 15th inst., Sun Pao-chi reiterates that he does not desire the post unless his appointment is passed by Parliament.

It is unofficially stated that if Sun Pao-chi takes the Premiership, he will appoint Dr. W. W. Yen Foreign Minister, while Wu Yubin and Kao Ling-wei and Chang Keh will retain their present portfolios.

BOXER INDEMNITY.

PEKING, November 8th. The eight signatories to the Boxer Protocol have requested China to reply immediately to their February Note regarding the payment of the indemnity in gold.

The Note recapitulates the former points.

FINANCE MINISTER.

PEKING, November 8th. The Ministry of Finance has not yet been settled, but Admiral Tsi Ting-tan, who has refused several Cabinet posts during the last decade, may be offered the post.

NEW FACTS ABOUT WAR LOSSES.

COMPARED WITH THOSE IN PREVIOUS GREAT CONFLICTS.

[BY IRAN INGLE.]

A few months ago I attempted to estimate the loss of life caused by the Great War, and to compare it with other wars in the past. I have always been fond of statistics, and the figures at which I arrived were very near the truth. But the Carnegie Research Committee has now issued a far more detailed survey, and the results are so interesting that a resume of their findings may be welcome to my readers.

I called attention to one fact of great importance. Although the number of men killed in action in the Great War far exceeded all previous records, the mortality from disease was so much less than in all earlier wars that the proportion of lives lost to the number of soldiers mobilised was not very large. I am now in a position to substantiate the statement.

In the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) the Austrians lost 32,000 killed and 93,400 by wounds and disease. The Prussians began the war with 128,000 men, and Frederick the Great estimated that 180,000 had lost their lives before the end of it. Of 80,000 Russians who entered Poland in 1757, less than half remained alive in the autumn of that year. Most of these losses were due to disease.

The losses in the Napoleonic wars are difficult to calculate, partly because Napoleon who invented the phrase "Mourir comme un bulletin" did his best to justify the proverb. At Eylau, where he lost 23,150 men, he only owned to 1,900 killed and 5,700 wounded. The total French losses during the wars were probably about two million killed or died of disease. There is, unfortunately, no separate computation of the losses from sickness.

But the figures for the British Navy are very instructive. During the 20 years when we were at war, between 1793 and 1815, 6,663 soldiers were killed by the enemy, 13,621 were drowned or killed in shipwrecks or fires, and 73,102 died of disease. For the British Army in the same period 25,569 were killed or died of wounds, 183,851 died of disease. We lost more than seven times as many men by sickness as by the fire of the enemy.

Napoleon carried about 600,000 men, including a large proportion of foreign conscripts, into Russia in 1812. Only a few thousand returned in a condition to carry arms. At Vienna 25,000 out of 30,000 prisoners died of typhus.

The Russian army which invaded Turkey in 1829 was almost exterminated by disease; scurvy in particular caused great ravages.

In the Crimean War, where the arrangements were notoriously scandalous, we lost only 4,002 men by wounds, and 17,580 by disease. The French lost 30,240 by wounds and 75,375 by disease. Eleven thousand Frenchmen died of cholera. The Austrian army of 283,000 men, who did not fight at all, lost 35,000 from disease.

In the American Civil War (1861-1865), the Northern States lost 110,000 killed and 224,688 from disease; but these figures are slightly reduced by other authorities. The South lost about 130,000 from disease. In the prison camps of the South the mortality was nearly 30 per cent. Even in the Seven Weeks' War (1866), the Prussians lost over 6,000 by cholera and other diseases.

In the Franco-German War of 1870 we find for the first time that more men were killed in action or died of wounds than from disease; but typhus and typhoid were both very fatal.

The Russians in 1877, fighting the Turks, lost 30,000 killed and 80,000 by disease. Our troops in the Boer War lost only 7,534 killed and 14,382 by disease. In the Russo-Japanese War the effects of modern methods are clearly shown; in both armies the losses by disease were much less than the fatal casualties.

In the Great War, the loss by sickness is shown to have been relatively insignificant, except in the East; but unfortunately no figures are given, except for Italy.

The total casualties in the Great War are very variously calculated. Comparing one estimate with another, the losses of life among the various belligerents were, in round numbers:—Russia, 1,700,000 killed and 1,300,000 died of disease; Germany, 2,000,000; France, 1,400,000; British Empire, 900,000; Austria, a million and a half (including heavy losses by disease); Italy, nearly half a million; Turkey, perhaps 350,000; America, between 50,000 and 100,000. The losses of the Balkan States were relatively enormous. Mr. Vedel Petersen, the Danish statistician, says: "The total number of military persons killed and died was between ten and eleven millions, but Russia's losses are not known and presumably never will be."

Another very interesting calculation is of the number of births which the war prevented. The same authority estimates these as follows:—Great Britain, about 600,000; France, about a million (this is curious, for the French gave all married men periodical leave, in order to obviate this result); Italy, 1,800,000; Germany, nearly three millions; Austria, about the same. These figures bear out my statement that the loss of population due to the separation of husbands and wives was slightly greater than the fatal war casualties.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HARDSHIPS OF EX-OFFICERS.

APPEAL OF THE BRITISH LEGION TO EMPLOYERS.

The hardships of ex-officers have been stated repeatedly since the demobilisation of the Army which was built up during the War, and a striking example was given last month in the advertisement columns of *The Times*.

Labourer—Gentleman, 43, late Major, Royal Engineers, 15 years' experience Africa, South America, Far East. Government and otherwise, at present working as above, would welcome promotion. Write Box X.170, *The Times*, E.C. 4.

"These hard cases are still very numerous, a representative of *The Times* was told at the offices of the British Legion. "With-

in the last few months I have had in this office a general and his wife who were actually starving." It was explained that there were undoubtedly a large number of officers who had the greatest difficulty in getting back to civil life. Regular officers whose only training was for fighting, temporary officers in very large numbers who had missed the period of their life when they should have been undergoing their apprenticeship, and others who had been brought during the War into a position which had led them to expect better things on their return to civil life than they had experienced before they joined the Army.

The British Legion was doing what it could to help ex-officers by appealing to employers to try to find room for them where possible. It was realised that was difficult, for everything had been tightened up to a tremendous extent and they could not ask employers to wreck their businesses in order to find work. Where it was possible to squeeze in a man, however, they hoped employers would do so, and during the autumn it was proposed to hold a special campaign bearing on employment.

At the office of the Officers' Benevolent Department of the British Legion, Major-General Sir H. G. Ruggles-Brise estimated the number of ex-officers still unemployed as between four and five thousand. Some had small private means; others were young men living with their parents; but a large number were without means. Two typical cases dealt with last month, in each of which assistance was given, were:

Major, age 33, married, two children. Enlisted 1886. Oversea service two years and six months. Awarded M.C. and D.C.M. Twenty-five years' private service. Unemployed and without means. Captain, age 29, married, no children. Enlisted December, 1914. Oversea service three years and six months. Wounded three times. Awarded M.C. Unemployed and without means.

The loss of life among civilians due to the war, is difficult to calculate. It is not certain whether the influenza epidemic of 1918, which is said to have killed some eight million people all over the world, and which caused 115,000 deaths (far more than any visitation of cholera) in Great Britain alone, would have occurred if there had been no war. Probably it would at any rate have been far less destructive. As far as I can make out from Mr. Vedel Petersen's figures, though he does not say so explicitly, the epidemic spared only two countries in Europe—Germany and Austria.

EFFECT OF CHILDREN. The statistics of civilian mortality in Germany do not, in my opinion, confirm the statement made frequently in Germany that our blockade caused the deaths of 750,000 non-combatants in that country. The increase in civilian deaths was not markedly great till the last year of the war, which was the influenza year, and the average infant mortality was actually much less in the first three and a half years of the war than in the years preceding 1914. This improvement in infant mortality was also observed in England, and was attributed in part to the diminution of drunkenness on Saturday night.

It is also quite untrue that the children of V.I. (i.e. "died like flies," as some speakers for the "Save the Children Fund" asserted). There was undoubtedly great privation, and the efforts of the Fund to relieve it were amply justified, but why cannot good people be content to speak the truth?

The following statement about Cologne is rather appalling. "Before the war there were 45.2 illegitimate for every 100 legitimate births, whereas during the war the proportion fell to 40.2." In England and Wales the proportion of illegitimate births was between 4 and 5 per thousand; in 1918 it unfortunately rose to 6.3 per thousand.

MIXED MOTIVES.

Terrible as these war statistics are, the destruction of life is not to be compared with the depopulation of Germany during the thirty years' war of the seventeenth century, when the population of Bohemia was reduced four million to 800,000, and the Palatinate was almost denuded of inhabitants. The Tai-ping rebellion in China is the only modern war which produced horrors comparable to this, unless we include the judicial massacres by the Bolsheviks.

Will mankind ever determine to put an end to these colossal follies and crimes?

The strangest thing is that they are not willed by anybody, and yet they happen. As professor, Dumas of Lausanne says in this book: "Although the instinct of self-preservation is very strong, war gives rise to forces strong enough to hold it in check, with the result that we find millions of men ready to shed their blood in order that their comrades may pillage a town and violate its women, or in order that their compatriots may speak the language they love, profess the faith they believe right, and obey only their chosen leaders." The motives in fact range from the noblest to the basest in human nature.

NAPIER JOHNSTONES

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CHURCH AND SOCIAL
CONDITIONS.

CHOICE BETWEEN TWO COURSES.

Delivering his address as chairman to the Assembly of the Congregational Union, in Dedridge Church, Northampton, on October 2nd, Dr. A. R. Henderson, Principal of Paton College, Nottingham, said it was impossible to commend the Church to the present age by merely referring to the records of the past. The question was, what had the Church done in our day, and what was it capable of doing in the future? The criticism of the Church which made the widest appeal to-day was that which charged it with carelessness with regard to the welfare of the people. The Church had continued to preach the gospel of individual salvation, and had paid no heed to the gospel of social regeneration; it had fixed its attention on the man, and had overlooked his environment. The present state of affairs began in the great industrial epoch. Where a century ago there were fields of corn and pasture land, there were now a black wilderness of mines and dark cities, consisting of miles of brick houses set close like the cells of a hive; and in many cities and towns there were housing conditions which made decency impossible. The abolition of the slum tenements, where light and air were reduced to a minimum, and where human life was wasted and degraded, was long overdue. In these slum areas a morally satisfactory social life was impossible. The cry of the children who opened their eyes morning by morning on a world of ugliness, squalor, and vice ought to pierce every heart that was not turned to stone by callous indifference.

The separation of employers and employed into hostile groups, eager to gain an advantage over each other, was one of the most sinister facts of our social life, Dr. Henderson continued. A social system that rested on mutual antagonism could not be permanent. Two courses were open to the churches. They could, so improve the conditions of the present system that it should give a fair opportunity to all, or they could abolish it in favour of some form of Socialism. It was not his business, to attempt to discuss the existing system and Socialism; he would only point out that no system could eliminate the selfishness of human nature. Under Socialism it would still be possible for the strong to tyrannise over the weak, hence what was wanted in every social system was a regenerated nature, from which selfishness was cast out by love. The true function of the Church was to witness to the regenerated life and to the fellowship that sprang from it.

The Church must capture the imagination of the young people. The new generation believed that it could build a better civilisation, and this hope that sprang eternal in the human breast was the greatest of all challenges to the Church to witness for the Kingdom of Christ. If the Church was to bring in the Kingdom of God its various sections must be united. This did not necessarily involve corporate union, for it was an open question if to combine the churches into one huge organisation would be a gain. A union based on compromise or self-interest would not advance the Kingdom; there ought to be a unity of spirit and aim.

WOMEN DOCTORS.

It is hardly sixty years since the first woman took a medical diploma in England. When the President of the College of Physicians spoke this week at the London School of Medicine for Women he found there more than four hundred students, and he declared that the question of women doctors had been acknowledged, and was no longer open to discussion. Yet he felt bound to remark upon the existence of disappointment and discouragement among women who are, or thought of, becoming doctors; he pronounced that the public are not yet accustomed to women as medical advisers, and counselled patience if progress was slow. We think that good cause for disappointment in the matter. It is no doubt true that the economic prospects of women in medicine are not altogether satisfactory. But in what profession can the students of either sex be confident, as things now are, that their career will be easy and prosperous? The success of women in private practice may not be as great as they hoped, but there are certainly numbers of women doctors who do not lack patients. Twenty years ago the woman general practitioner was practically unknown. Now most middle-class people who want one know where to find her. No inconsiderable number of children are now entrusted to the care of women doctors, and a few years will, in the nature of things, bring many more. Women have not, perhaps, taken as large a share as they hoped of public health appointments, and especially of those of higher importance. But their measure of success has surely not been small. We cannot be surprised that there has been a fall in the number of women students. Not only have the rewards of the profession been less than was hoped, but the capacity of parents to pay for professional education has diminished. That is on all grounds to be regretted. But in the facts there is no reason to fear that a medical career is losing its attraction for women. Sir Humphrey Rolleston was incensed in the encouragement he offered. "He is of opinion that women have a natural ability for diagnosis and prognosis, and are conscientious students, but he believes genius to be rarer among women than men. Women he declares to be more uniform, less subject to variability than men, and, therefore, very high ability, or, on the other hand, profound stupidity is rare among them. But it seems hard upon the sex to complain that it has produced no doctors of such eminence as Lister, Osler, and Horsley. In the days when Lister was a student there were no women at all studying medicine. Even now the women doctors are but a small number compared with the men. The undoubted fact that among a great many men more powerful minds (Continued on page of next column.)

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The rougher work in South Africa is done by coloured labourers and domestics. Educational facilities are good, the young can now take their University degrees in South Africa. The larger towns are modernly equipped, and many of the smaller ones are very congenial residentially. There are numerous resorts—mountain, river and marine, for an occasional change. Sport is plentiful. The cost of living and income taxation compare favourably with those elsewhere.

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can be found than among a few women proves but little as to the relative ability of the sexes.—Daily Telegraph.

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Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
Hindenburg ...	12,250 tons	16th November.
*Eml Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	End of December.
*Scheer ...	12,300 tons	1st half of January, 1924.
*Albert Vogler ...	9,000 tons	1st half of February, "

HOMeward for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Adolf von Bayer ...	9,000 tons	24th November, 1923.
Hindenburg ...	12,250 tons	Calling at Manila.
*Eml Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	—
*Scheer ...	12,300 tons	—
*Albert Vogler ...	9,000 tons	—

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Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. Central No. 140.

WHEN ADMIRALS DISAGREE

FUTURE OF BATTLESHIPS.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir E. C. Doreton Sturdee delivered the first of a series of lectures arranged by the Royal United Service Institution, his subject being "The Importance of Battleships, Cruisers, and Submarine Bases for Maintaining the Overseas Communications." Field-Marshal Lord Methuen presided.

Emphasising the importance of bases to defend trade routes, Admiral Sturdee said that every year we were getting more dependent upon sea communications. England could supply herself with only about one and a half day's food a week. For the other five and a half days they had to get food from overseas or starve. Alluding to the importance of battleships, he said that the mind of the public had been confused as to the advisability of building battleships, by letters in the newspapers saying that they were no longer of any use. The war shed much light on the subject. What was it that caused the German fleet to keep so closely to their ports? Was it a fear of the submarine or of the Grand Fleet? Why were the German battle cruisers, after bombarding unfortified towns and risking the submarine menace, in such a hurry to retire to their ports? Was it not again the threat of the Grand Fleet? What would have happened to the Empire had Britain ceased to build battleships in 1914? The battleship had a great record," declared Admiral Sturdee. "It has enabled the Empire to remain inviolated, and maintained Great Britain free from invasion. It has proved itself the most powerful weapon of war afloat, and the most reliable. With all these great services to its credit, let all patriotic Britons beware before they abolish the battleship." The air had great potentialities as a factor in war, and the Air Service must be efficient. "A very distinguished speaker," continued the speaker, "has placed the Navy in the unfortunate position of having to say 'Can we use an aeroplane?' If the Navy wants an aeroplane the admiral has to get through to another department, and say, 'Will you oblige me by going up into the air and doing so and so?' We must have an Air Service for the Fleet without the necessity of telegraphing to the War Office and asking them to send an aeroplane up." (Hear, hear.)

Admiral Sir Percy Scott, who was present, was invited to open the discussion. He stated, however, that he did not want to ask the lecturer a question which he would be unable to answer. (Loud laughter.) Admiral Sturdee pressed him to put the question, and Sir Percy asked: "What are you going to do with your battleships if we go to war with France?"

Admiral Sturdee: France is a close ally, and I do not think it would be wise to discuss that matter here.

Sir Percy Scott: That is why I did not ask you the question, but you would have it. (Laughter.)

Admiral Sturdee: Your point, I believe, is that the battleship is no use. Sir Percy Scott: I do not say the battleship is no use. In my ignorance I asked what is the use of them, and I thought you were going to tell us. (Laughter.)

Admiral Sturdee: And in my ignorance I tell you that the battleship is the reply to the battleship of any foreign Power.

Sir Percy Scott: Why did battleships in the Mediterranean run away from submarines?

Admiral Sturdee: Battleships were kept practically stationary off an enemy coast where there were submarines. No one with any military sense would have done it. But that is not to deprecate the battleship, but the men who ordered them there. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Percy Scott: Why was a battleship steaming up the Channel sent to the bottom by a submarine?

Admiral Sturdee: What precautions were taken?

Sir Percy Scott: I do not know. Admiral Sturdee: If you inquire closely you will find that insufficient precautions were taken.

Sir Percy Scott: "I know that." (Laughter.) Continuing, Sir Percy Scott compared the Admiralty with a silly mother who sent her children into the street when there were motor-cars dashing about. The Admiralty sent their battleships to cruise near submarine bases without their nurses.

Admiral Sturdee: I have a great respect for the Admiralty. But the fault is with the men who sent them, and not with the battleship.

Sir Percy Scott: That is your friend the Admiralty.

Admiral Sturdee (laughing): I dare not criticise that.

Sir Percy Scott: I do.

Admiral Sturdee then asked Sir Percy whether he was prepared not to build battleships when foreign Powers were building them.

Sir Percy Scott: Yes, but I will build something instead of them.

Admiral Sturdee: What will you build? Sir Percy Scott: That I ought not to say. I will only tell the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, and I do not think they are likely to ask me. (Laughter.)

THE RUHR.

ABANDONMENT OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

A proclamation to the German people, signed by President Ebert and all the members of the Imperial Cabinet, announced on September 26th, the abandonment of passive resistance. It said:—

"The former productivity of the Rhineland and the Ruhr has ceased. The economic life of occupied and unoccupied Germany is disorganised. There is a serious danger that, by adhering to the present policy it may become impossible to create a stable currency and a stable economic life, and with it the bare existence of our people. In the interest of Germany's future, and in the interest of the Rhine and the Ruhr, this danger must be averted. In order to maintain the life of the people and the State, we are to-day confronted with the bitter necessity of breaking off the fighting."

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Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon, the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
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Hongkong, 9th November, 1923. [1543]

STARVING AMIDST PLENTY.

Why is it that with a plentiful supply of food, good food, men or women can starve just as surely as if they had no food at all? Why is it that men and women cannot be really healthy unless the food they eat is perfectly digested? And, further, why is it that after a good square meal, not only may you derive little or no benefit from food, but that same food may be positively harmful to your health? These are questions, the answers to which are of vital importance to every reader of this paper.

We pay hard-earned money for food. Most of us, in fact, spend our lives slaving for food and raiment, hence it is only fair to ourselves that we should get the best value possible out of the food we eat. Let us consider the question—that men and women can't be healthy unless the food they eat is perfectly digested. It is a strong statement to make, but it is a true one, nevertheless. For the food you eat is intended to rebuild and replace the wear and tear that is daily, hourly, going on in your body.

Good food, well digested, renews bone, muscle and tissue, and makes you healthy and strong. Good food, badly digested, doesn't nourish your body as it should, and consequently there is a weakening of the muscular fibre, nervous tissue with impoverished blood. Then you are in a poor state of health, a victim of the many symptoms which have their origin in bad digestion.

Every time you eat food, it should, as it passes through the system, give up its nourishment to enrich the blood, and repair and build up the whole bodily system. But that is only possible when your digestion is quite satisfactory. In the case of indigestion the food ferments in the intestines, giving off harmful products, some of which most certainly find their way into the blood, and are thus carried to all parts of the system. That is the reason why food can sometimes be worse than useless.

What we strongly advise you to do whenever indigestion threatens to endanger your health, is to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Its success in banishing stomach and liver troubles has been proved time and again beyond all doubt. Its remarkable efficacy depends, not upon any one ingredient, but upon many herbal extracts, which, in combination, exert a wonderfully curative and strengthening influence upon the stomach, liver and bowels.

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Sunday, 11th Nov. D.L.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Tuesday, 13th Nov. 10 a.m.
SRINAGAR via SWATOW	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 13th Nov. 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"TAISANG"	Wednesday, 14th Nov. D.L.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	Friday, 16th Nov. D.L.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Saturday, 17th Nov. 10 a.m.
Kobe via MOVI	"LAISANG"	Saturday, 17th Nov. D.L.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"CHEONGSHING"	Monday, 19th Nov. Noon.

SANDAKAN	"TAKSANG"	Wednesday, 21st Nov. D.L.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"HINSANG"	Thursday, 22nd Nov. 3 p.m.
SRINAGAR via SWATOW	"CHUNSANG"	Thursday, 28th Nov. 10 a.m.
Kobe	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 1st Dec. 3 p.m.
	"KOSANG"	Tuesday, 4th Dec. Noon.

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SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, commencing sailing at Swatow, through Hainan, can be obtained and through SW of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

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BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leave Hongkong
"GLENAPP"	17th Nov.	"GLENAMORY"	27th Dec.
"CARMARTHENSIRE"	25th Nov.	"GLENAMORY"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENARA"	3rd Dec.	"GLENABRY"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	14th Dec.	"GLENAPP"	London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

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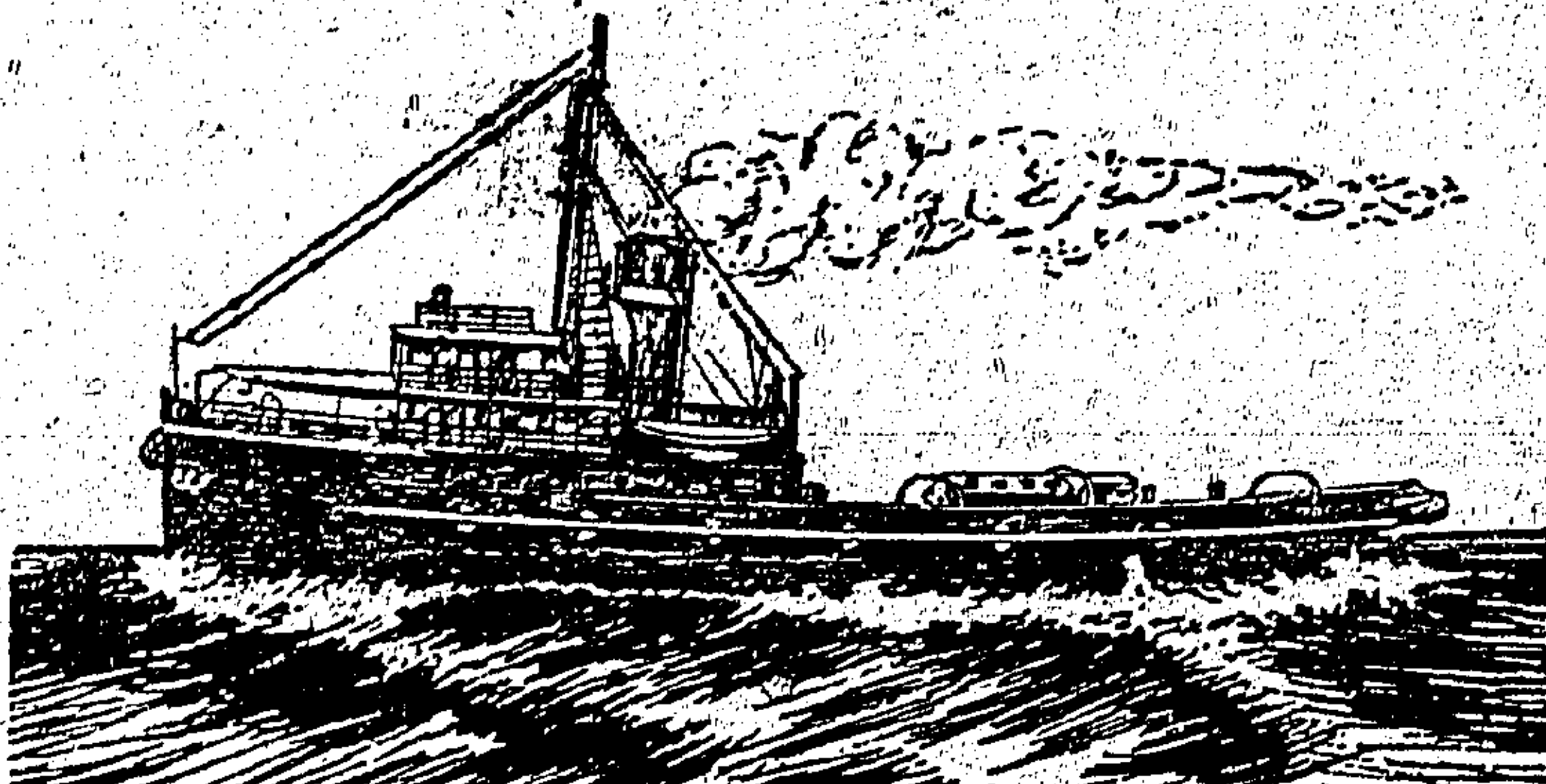
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B. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

November 8th.
Paotee, Chinese str., 31 tons, Capt. Lai Yee, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Ping On wharf.—Tung Wo S.S. Co.
Shinto Maru, Japanese str., 1,302 tons, Capt. M. Tanikawa, from Karatsu, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 33.—O.S.S.
Tzili-jah, Dutch str., 3,330 tons, Capt. P. Abbo, from Sourabaya, and Tjilatjap, with a general cargo and sugar, lying at Quarry Bay.—J.C.J.L.

November 9th.
Brodderick, American str., 4,780 tons, Capt. W. Vanden Heuvel, from San Pedro, which port she left on October 9th, with kerosene oil, lying at Lai-chikok.—Standard Oil Co.
Maichow, British str., 1,230 tons, Capt. J. S. de Wolf, from Tientsin and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40.—B. & S.
Tiangchow, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 30.
Alahon, Chile str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. C30.
Zeina, French str., 317 tons, Capt. A. Menanteau, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C41.—Tung Wo S.S. Co.

CLEARANCES

November 9th.
Ananias, for Shanghai.
Bencher, for Colombo.
Brodderick, for Canton.
Fengler, for Swatow.
Maichow, for Swatow.
Maichow, for Shanghai.
Tiangchow, for Shanghai.
Alahon, for Manila.
President Madison, for Manila.
Yelina Maru, for Canton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The s.s. *Tingchow* (C.N.) left Shanghai on the 6th inst. (via Swatow) and is due in Hongkong to-day.
The s.s. *Shinging* (C.N.) left Shanghai on the 8th inst. (via Amoy), and is due at Hongkong on the 12th inst.
The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada*, Capt. A. J. Bailey, R.N.R., Commander, will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai (Wooan), Kobe, and Yokohama at noon on November 17th (Saturday).
The s.s. *Adriatic* (Blue Funnel), for London, Rotterdam and Antwerp left Shanghai on the 8th inst. for this port, and is due here to-morrow, and will be despatched at noon on the 13th inst.
The T.K.K. s.s. *Siberia Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 8th inst., and sails on the 10th inst., being due at Hongkong on the 21st inst.

SHIPPING ITEM

The s.s. shipped by the s.s. *President Madison*, which left this port on Sept. 15th at 10 a.m., arrived in New York on October 7th at 4:25 a.m., having been 22 calendar days and 35 minutes in transit.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Calchas (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 24th.
Chambers (M.M.), due Nov. 29th.
Dardanus (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 27th.
Empress of Russia, due Nov. 19th.
Paul Lear (M.M.), due Dec. 9th.
Serpulon (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 11th.
Thesus (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 26th.
Titan (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 8th.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESSEE	FROM
Kwongshing	Shanghai
Shimon	Kobe
Sungshing, Hingloong Street	Shanghai
Jensentun	Stockholm
Chongkee, Kai-fong, Engloek Street	Amoy
Tackyeua	Yingkow
Jeepao	Amoy
Joehongtai, Desvieux Rd. C.	Amoy
0523	Chefoo
7015 2400	Dairon
Chenoon	Shanghai
Yenfoo, Great Eastern Hotel	Shanghai
2523 5729	Amoy
Paul	Kobe
Kungshing	Kobe
Yickam	Kobe

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESSEE	FROM
2207/4th	Erstead
2137/31st	Christie
2441/4th	Cleaver
2876/6th	Emobler
16507 24th	Palmer Empson
3581/6th	Kango
21833/1st	Thorsen

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From November 10th to 16th, 1923.

Days of Week	Date of Month	High Water				Low Water			
		H'g	h	m	ft.	L'g	h	m	ft.
Satur.	10	11	4	0	0	4	31	1	2
Sun.	11	10	5	5	3	5	15	3	3
Mon.	12	10	45	5	2	4	31	3	1
Tues.	13	11	11	5	3	6	8	1	2
Wed.	14	11	31	7	9	5	10	4	0
Thurs.	15	12	26	5	1	7	6	1	5
Fri.	16	0	10	7	5	8	12	4	9
		3	55	5	0	9	22	4	7
		1	16	6	9	9	22	2	0
		5	4	5	2	7	54	5	0
		2	37	6	4	10	25	2	4
		6	5	5	5	10	20	5	0

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—11th November, 1923, 24th Sunday after Trinity, Armistice Day.
Holy Communion (8 a.m.); Matins (10.45 a.m.); Responses, Ferial; Lesson, Rev. 21, vv. 3 to 7; Te Deum, Quadruple, Oakley (13th Day); Prayers, 2 Minutes Silence; Last Post, (on Parade Ground); Dead March in Saul, (Handel); Hymn, 499; Sermon, Hymn, 440; Blessing, National Anthem.
Service at Cenotaph (12 noon); Evensong (6 p.m.); Responses, Ferial; Psalm, 140 (Barby); 141 (Barby); 142 (Rimbaalt); Magnificat, No. 7; Spohr; Nunc Dimittis, No. 6; Lloyd; Hymns, 230, 276, 24 (1st Tune). [115]

Union Church (Kennedy Road).—Sunday Services, November 11th, 1923, Armistice Day.
Morning Service at 10.45 a.m., instead of 11 as ordinary.
Psalm: 23; Hymns: 317, 543.
Antiphon: "What are These?" Stainer.
Address: "Let Us Forget." Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.
Men's Meeting at 3.30.
Address by Mr. T. J. Price, M.C.
Evening Service at 8 p.m.
Hymns: 312, 294, 519, 346, 333.
Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.
Tuesday 13th at 9 p.m., Lecture: Lecture on Fasting by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Open to the Public. [1589]

First Church of Christ, Scientists, MacDonnell Road (below Bowen Road).—Sunday, 11th Nov. 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.45 p.m. [193]

WEATHER REPORT.

November 9th at 18.40.—Pressure has decreased moderately along the east coast of China; other changes are slight. The anticyclone has moved into the Yellow Sea, and the monsoon will be interrupted to the north of Foochow; it will continue to blow freshly over the south coast and the north part of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 9th November, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 108.41 inches, against an average of 80.89 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 10th Nov., is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 9th.			
Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 p.m.
Barometer	30.05	30.08	30.02
Temperature	75	70	73
Humidity	67	72	81
Wind Direction	E	ENE	E
Force	4	4	4
Weather	o	o	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 8th ... 75
Lowest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 70

BOWEN & CO.,

No. 8, MURKUM ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Members British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai). Mr. T. W. BOWEN, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incorporated by Royal Charter, London.

For the Purchase, Sale and Charter of Vessels of any Tonnage, Passenger and/or Cargo, New and/or Old, with delivery China at Very Low Prices.

SAVING OPERATORS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AUTOMOBILES, COAL MERCHANTS.

FREIGHT BROKERS, METAL MERCHANTS.

Machinery For Sale, New and Old in First Class Condition.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, SHARE-BROKERS (Members Shanghai Share-Brokers' Association).

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA: GREEN'S PATENT ANCHORS.

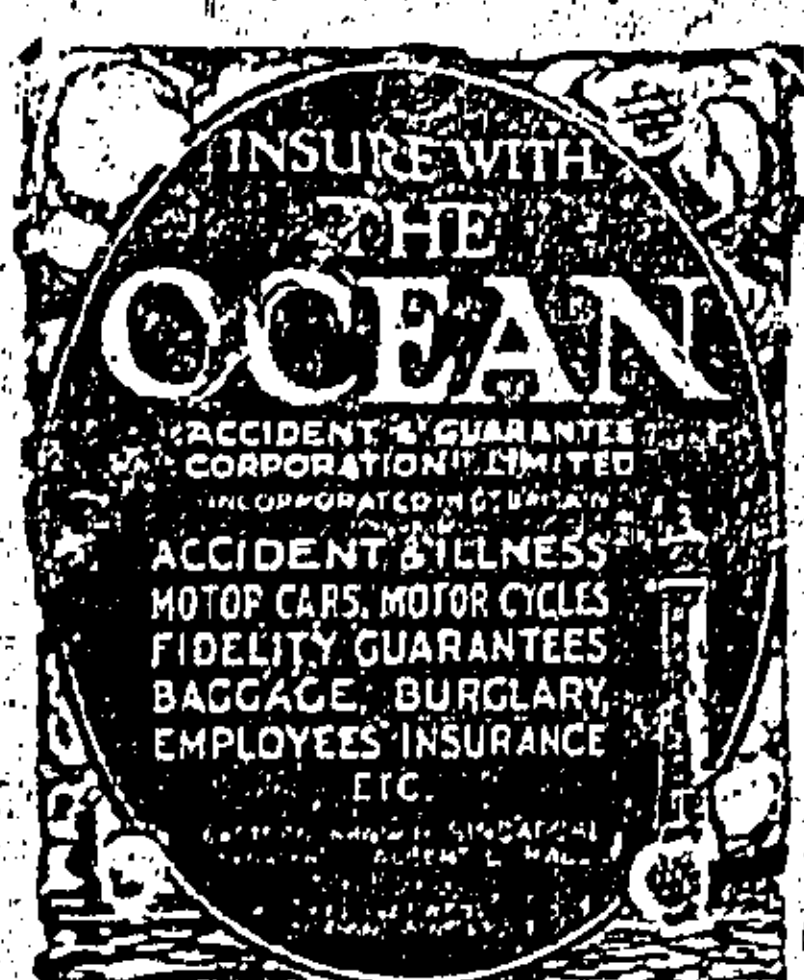
BANKAL WARE & Co. Ltd. (Sheffield), High-Class Steel Manufacturers (Tank Brand).

(Catalogues and Price-Lists on application)

(Enquiries Welcomed)

CABLE ADDRESS: BOWEN, Shanghai.

Codes: Bentley's South's A.B.C., 5th Edition and Improved.



SHANGHAI OFFICE: No. 39, PRING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

AGENTS for Hongkong and South China: DODWELL & CO. LTD.

TELEPHONE 1030. 2, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Due England
Empress Canada	Nov. 17	Dec. 3
Empress Russia	Nov. 29	Dec. 17
Empress Australia	Dec. 31	Jan. 9
Empress Asia	Jan. 10	Jan. 26

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

Commencing with the arrival of the *Empress of Russia*, 25th March, the *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Asia* will make the round trip to Manila from Hongkong, leaving Hongkong on Wednesday after arrival, arriving Manila, Friday Morning, leaving Manila Saturday Evening and arriving Hongkong Monday Morning, 7 a.m.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily, Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms. Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

Passenger Department: Tel. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
Freight and Express: Tel. 42. Cables: NATVILUS.

T. K. K.

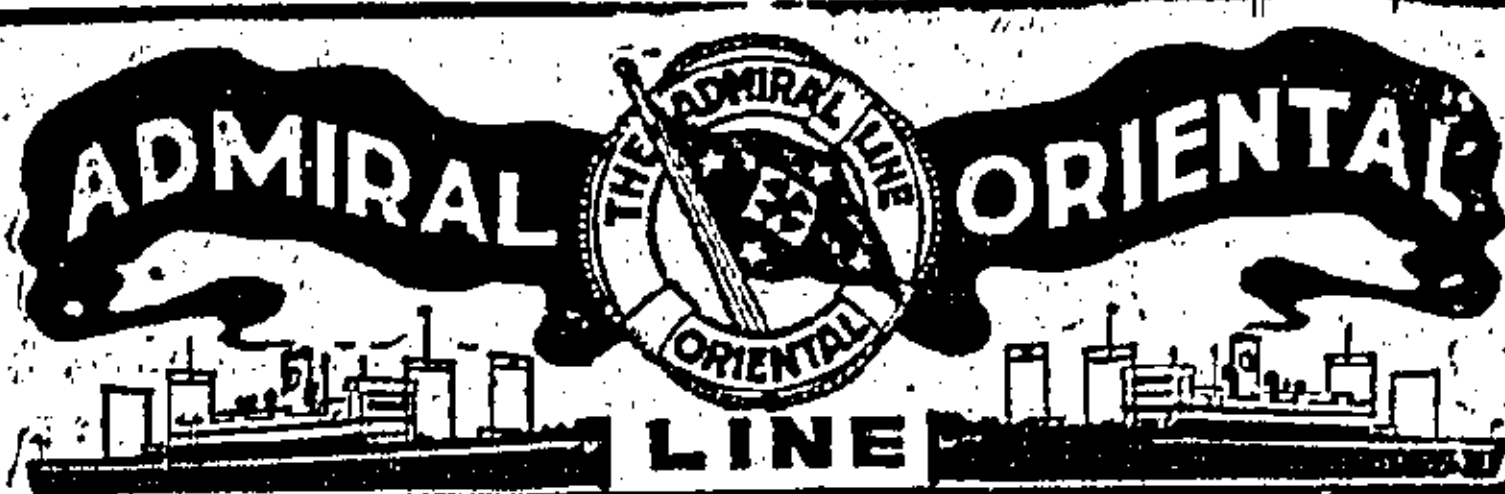
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REDUCED FARE TO EUROPE.
First class throughout. £120—£112—£110
Mono class steamers on the Atlantic.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO AND HONOLULU VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
STEAMERS
SHINYO MARU (calling at Manila) ... 22,000 tons, Nov. 18th.
SHIBUYA MARU ... 20,000 tons, Nov. 30th.
TAIYO MARU ... 22,000 tons, Dec. 14th.
TENYO MARU (calling at Manila) ... 22,000 tons, Jan. 6th, 1924.
KOREA MARU (calling at Manila) ... 20,000 tons, Jan. 17th, 1924.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
STEAMERS TONS LEAVE HONGKONG
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 ... December 4th.
RAKUYO MARU ... 18,500 ... January 15th.
JAPAN-HONGKONG-JAVA SERVICE.
OSAKA, KOBE, MOJI, DAIEN, HONGKONG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.
STEAMER DESTINATION LEAVE HONGKONG
PERSIA MARU (Moji, Kobe and Osaka) ... November 29th.
NEW YORK LINE. (Freight only.)
VIA JAVA AND SUEZ.
STEAMER LEAVE HONGKONG

For full information regarding Passengers, Freight & Sailings. Apply to: Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. No. C. 2374 & 2375. Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH.

COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

Spanish Royal Mail Line
For MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORTSAID, BARCELONA and other SPANISH PORTS.
S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" ... 19th Dec.
S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... 8th Feb. 1924.
For SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" ... 1st Dec.
S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... 18th Jan. 1924.
The steamers of this Company are all classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort and safety of the passengers. Stewards and Doctor carried.
For Freight and/or passage apply to: BOTELHO BROS., Alexandra Building, Hongkong.



ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS TO SEATTLE & VICTORIA

SHANGHAI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 18th.
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY"	Nov. 30th.
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Dec. 12th.

TO EUROPE—£120—£112—£110

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass and Second Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodations and Booking Arranged.

TO MANILA

"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY"	Nov. 21st.
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Through-Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports. Copies of this paper are on file in ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE OFFICES, New York, Chicago, Seattle.

For Passage and Freight Booking apply to ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building (Ground Floor). Telephone: Central 2477 & 2478. No. 4, Lee Wai-yeat Road.

PACIFIC MAIL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

FAST NEW AMERICAN STEAMERS TO

SAN FRANCISCO

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Wednesday, Nov. 15th.

Sailing and Fares subject to Change Without Notice.

LOW FARES TO EUROPE

LOCAL EQUIVALENT OF

£120 £112 £110

WITH STOP OVER PRIVILEGES AT PORTS OF CALL AND POINTS IN UNITED STATES.

VISIT

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LOS ANGELES
SALT LAKE
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VISIT

YOSEMITE
GRAND CANYON
FEATHER RIVER
YELLOW STONE PARK
NIAGARA FALLS.

HONGKONG-MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Monday, Nov. 12th.

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Monday, Dec. 3rd.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA

FREIGHT ONLY

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" ... November 16th, at 5 p.m.

For Full Information regarding Rates, Space, etc., Apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

1st Floor, QUEEN'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Cable Address: Tel. Central 141. Canton Agents: "BOLANO" 2322. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G-3405, G-3420, G-3440

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Nov., at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 12th Dec.

MAIFILIPS, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

KAMO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Nov., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Wednesday, 5th Dec.

H. H. F. G. LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Middle of Nov.

L. F. G. M. MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

AKI MARU ... Thursday, 15th Nov.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Dec.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Saturday, 24th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU ... First half of Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

HAKODATE MARU ... Sunday, 11th Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

AKITA MARU ... Monday, 12th Nov.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 22nd Nov.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HOLLAND MARU ... Saturday, 10th Nov.

PENANG MARU (Moji, Kobe & Yokohama) ... Thursday, 15th Nov.

TAKA MARU ... Friday, 16th Nov.

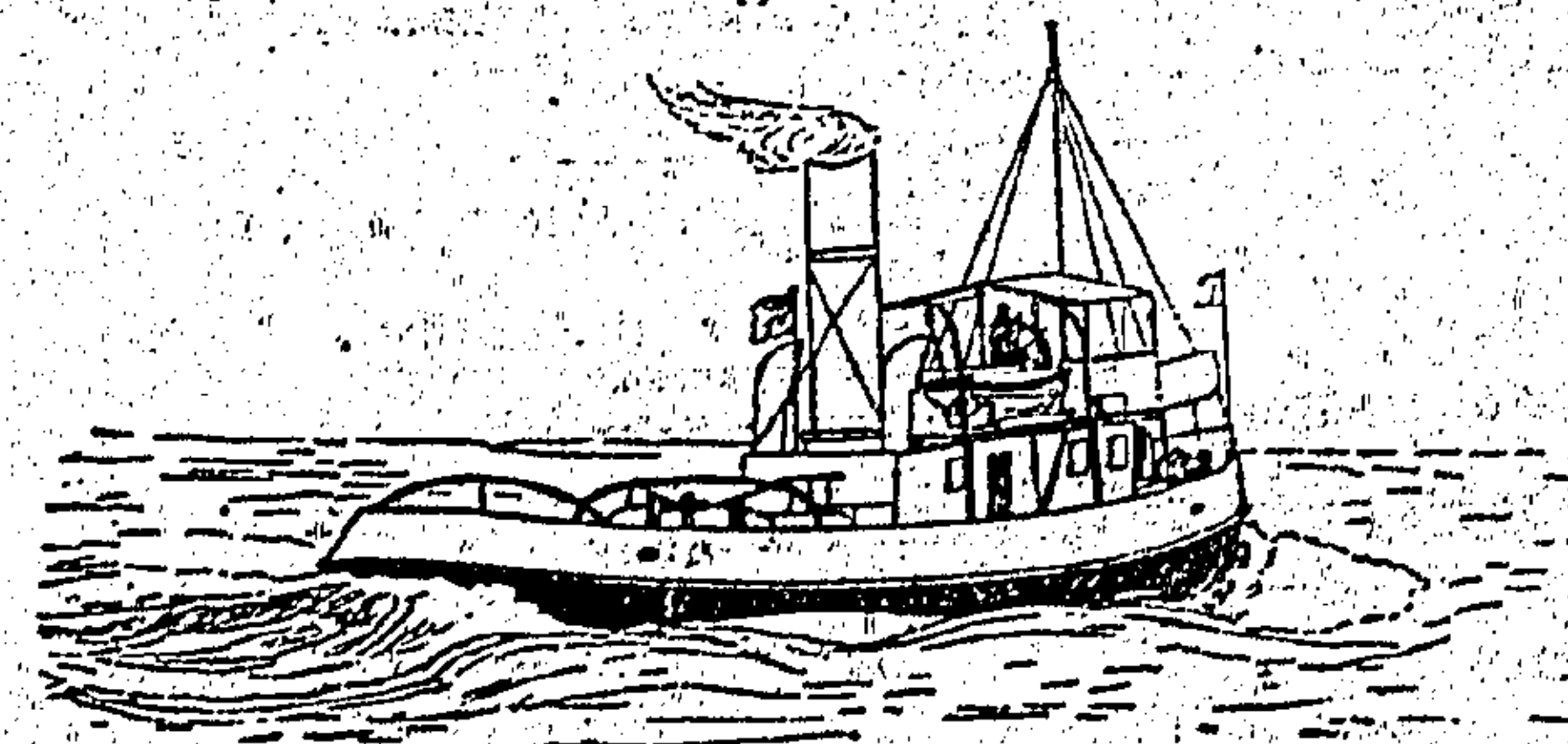
For further information apply to: NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central No. 292, 293 & 2422. Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

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SHIPBUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS

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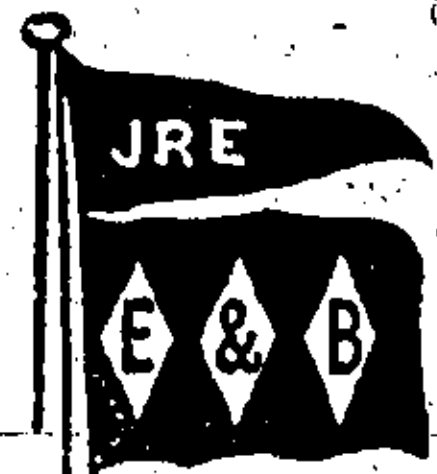


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ELLERMAN &

BUCKNALL



STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF HANKOW" 10th November Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF PARIS" 3rd November Shanghai and Japan
 "CITY OF KANAKI" 4th December Marseilles & London.
 "CITY OF PARIS" 2nd January Do.
 "CITY OF CANBERRA" 31st February Do.
 "CITY OF YORK" 30th March Do.
 "CITY OF CAIRO" 18th April Do.

FARES TO LONDON.

Singles 1st Class "A" 2 9s. "B" 2 8s. 2nd Class "A" 2 6s. "B" 2 5s.
 Returns "A" 1 15s. "B" 1 4s. "A" 1 10s. "B" 9s.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
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or to HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

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Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

1st "TEUCER" via Suez Canal 15th Nov.
 2nd "AJAX" via Suez Canal 25th Nov.
 3rd "CITY OF CORINTH" via Suez Canal 4th Dec.
 4th "CITY OF ATHENS" via Suez Canal 14th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ORILLI	—	—	13th Nov.
PORTHOS	—	—	26th Nov.
ANGKOR	—	—	10th Dec.
CHAMBERD	19th Oct.	22nd Nov.	25th Dec.
PAUL LEBON	18th Nov.	30th Dec.	8th Jan., 1924.
AMBOISE	30th Nov.	3rd Jan.	22nd Jan., 1924.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
 A Class (1st Class) 85. 0s. 0d. B Class (1st Class) 88. 0s. 0d.
 STEAMERS (2nd) 68. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS (2nd) 61. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (OASO BOATS).

loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP, & DUNKIRK, about

Also through B/Lading issued to HELSINKI, REVAL and RIGA.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

1, Queen's Building, 2, CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers (having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons, and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HALFOONG PAOCHING Capt. Ellis Walker Tuesday, 13th Nov., at 1 p.m.
 Capt. J. S. Thomson Friday, 16th Nov., at 1 p.m.

Arrive and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.
 (General Manager.)



JAPAN COAL AND GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

PERAK, JAVA, BURMA, OCEAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"SICILIA"	8,813	15th Nov., Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,441	16th Nov., Midnight	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NYANZA"	7,023	24th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALAN"	9,082	30th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SUDAN"	6,686	13th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,092	14th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KAISAR-HIND"	11,430	28th Dec.	B'way, Marseilles, London & Antwerp

1924.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	6,682	17th Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TANDA"	6,858	6th Dec.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Dec.	(Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Jan.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Feb.	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union B.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (See Particulars, etc.)
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TANDA"	6,858	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KAISAR-HIND"	11,430	17th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SUDAN"	6,686	30th Nov.	Shanghai.
"KEIVA"	9,082	1st Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	11th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	15th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	29th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	5th Jan.	Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.
 First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
 12, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" on 25th November.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

Telephone Central 8165
 Telegrams (Paraphrase)
 FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,
 (Incorporated in Great Britain)
 St. George's Building

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore
 Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon.
 Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.

"TACOMA MARU" (Calls at Port Elizabeth) Friday, 30th Nov.
 BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo. Tuesday, 20th Nov.

"ANDES MARU" (Calls at Penang) Wednesday, 5th Dec.
 SAIGON, via Singapore & Bangkok. Sunday, 2nd Dec.

"KISHU MARU" Thursday, 15th Nov.
 CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon. Middle of Nov.

"ALABAMA MARU" Saturday, 17th Nov.
 NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama. Tuesday, 27th Nov.

"HAWANA MARU" Sunday, 11th Nov., 10 a.m.
 JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Nagoya. Sunday, 18th Nov., 10 a.m.

"BORNEO MARU" Thursday, 22nd Nov., 8 a.m.
 KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY. Friday, 16th Nov.

"KALIO MARU" For further particulars please apply to—
 TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
 TAKAO & KEELUNG. K. SHIMA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 4088, 4089, 4086.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 10th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SZECHUEN"	On 11th Nov., 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 13th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 13th Nov., 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 13th Nov., 4 p.m.
HONGKONG, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 14th Nov., 11 a.m.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 14th Nov., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 15th Nov., 10 a.m.
MANILA, SANDAKAN & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	On 15th Nov., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 17th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 17th Nov., 10 a.m.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"CHENGTOU"	On 18th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"KANCHOW"	On 18th Nov., 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 20th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 20th Nov., 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Sailing, accommodation, and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Faku), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through B/Lading to all East Asia and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
 Telephone Central 83.
 CARGO & PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Son, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

Steamer	At Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thun, Is. & Aus. Ports
"CHANGSHA"	In port	15th November, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
 (John Swire & Son, Ltd.) Agent.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

1st "BOLTON CASTLE" sailing on or about 15th Nov.
 2nd "MUNCASTER CASTLE" sailing on or about 18th Dec.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL OTHER ITALIAN PORTS. ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £86.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

1st "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sailing on or about Beginning Dec.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

1st "FIUMEL" sailing on or about Early Dec.

2nd "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sailing on or about Early Jan.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

1st "UMZINTO" sailing from Calcutta on or about 1st Dec.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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 Telephone Central 1030.
 Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE

U.S.S. "West Coast" Due Hongkong 24th Nov.

U.S.S. "West Coast" Leave Hongkong 10th Nov.

U.S.S. "West Coast" Due Hongkong 24th Nov.

U.S.S. "West Coast" Leave Hongkong 27th Nov.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEST COAST.

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

TO MANILA AND P. I. PORTS.

U.S.S. "West Coast" Due Hongkong 2nd Dec.

U.S.S. "West Coast" Leave Hongkong 4th Dec.

For Freight Information, Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY,
 1st Floor, Queen's Building,
 Telephone Central No. 3008.
 S. E. CASE, Res. Agent

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES

INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

D2

